The New-York Times.

VOL. XXI.......NO. 6286 — NEW-YORK, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1871. — PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE GRAND DUKE.

One of His Fleet Arrives in the Harbor.

Some Probability of the Prince Coming Today.

Impressive Services on Board the Corvette Abreck.

Thanksgiving for the Successful End of the Voyage.

The Latest Facts and Rumors About the Expected Fleet.

Anxiety in Russia Concerning Prince Alexis.

The Russian steamer reported from Sandy Hook as having arrived in the offing, has come inside and anchored near South-west Spit. She proves to be the corvette *Abreck*, Capt. FREDERICK VON SHANTZ. The *Abreck* left Funchal, in the Island of Madeira, on the 8th of October, and steered south until she struck the twenty-fourth parallel of latitude, when her course was changed to the westward. Owing to the fact that the *Abreck* is a very slow vessel, Vice-Admiral POISSET ordered the *Abreck* to take the more southerly route, while the flag-ship *Svetlana* and the *Bogatire* followed a course some two or three degrees further north. The *Abreck* encountered the invariable south-east trade-winds, which carried her with a free sheet, or rather almost a dead fair wind, to the meridian of Bermuda, and about 200 miles to the southward of that island. On the 6th of October, when almost directly south of Bermuda, the *Abreck* encountered a heavy gale from the northward. Having made the passage up to the longitude of Bermuda under sail, the severe "norther" forced Capt. VON SHANTZ to take steam, and on Saturday afternoon, about 4 o'clock, after a splendid run from the southward right in the face of the gale, the *Abreck* was boarded, thirty-five miles south south-east from Sandy Hook, by the pilot-boat *E. F. Williams*, Capt. ERICSSON, who brought her up to her anchorage at South-west Spit at 7 o'clock on Saturday evening.

Yesterday morning, at the usual time of setting the colors, Vice-Admiral ROWAN sent the Russian flag to the fore, and signaled the *Severn* to do the same, both vessels simultaneously saluting the Russian national flag with twenty-one guns. Soon after the salutes, which were answered by the corvette *Abreck*, the barge of Admiral ROWAN boarded the *Abreck*, offering the customary tenders of assistance and the usual compliments of vessels of war. In the afternoon a representative of the TIMES visited the *Abreck*, and was very courteously received by Lieut. NICOLAY VALETSKY, in the absence of Capt. VON SHANTZ, who was dining with Admiral ROWAN on board of the United States flag-ship.

Lieut. VALETSKY informed the TIMES reporter that the Russian Squadron left Cronstadt on the 3d of September and arrived at Copenhagen on the 10th. The fleet were received at the capital of Denmark in the most enthusiastic manner. His Majesty sent the royal yacht off to convey the Grand Duke ashore, where he was received with all the honors due to his illustrious position. The fleet remained at Copenhagen six days, during which time His Imperial Highness was a guest of the King at Fredericksborg, a magnificent royal castle located a short distance from the city. The stay of the Russians in Copenhagen was simply a prolonged feast. Every night some splendid fact of hospitality was extended them, and every day the good people of Copenhagen made the Russian officers feel that they were not only allied to Russia by the intermarriage of its blood royal, but were in truth friends congenial.

The King of Denmark improved the opportunity presented him by the visit of the young Grand Duke, and preserved his reputation as the greatest match-maker in Europe. Not content with marrying his eldest daughter to the heir to the English throne, the next to the heir to the Russian Crown, besides making his son King of Greece, it seems that he has succeeded, if reports are true, in inveigling ALEXIS into the toils of love, for it is said that the lovely Princess THYRA, to whom it was stated that the Duke of EDINBURGH was betrothed, has won the heart of the young Russian in advance of the American ladies who had doubtless set their hearts upon the grand achievement.

After a surfeit of festivity at Copenhagen, the fleet sailed for Falmouth, where it arrived on the 26th of September. Although ALEXIS is only recognized as a Lieutenant on board of the flag-ship, and mingles with his brother officers when on duty upon terms of perfect equality, when off duty he is constantly under the vigilant eye of his old tutor and guardian, Vice-Admiral POISSET, who for so many years has been his constant attendant. He messes with the Admiral, and has his stoker-room and cabin adjoining the Admirals, instead of in the ward-room, as would be the case were he an ordinary Lieutenant in the Russian Navy.

In Falmouth Roads the Grand Duke's fleet was received by the entire Channel Squadron of the British Navy, commanded by Rear-Admiral SEYMOUR, K. C. B., consisting of the folllowing vessels: *Narcissus*, flag-ship; *Topaze*, *Immortalité*, *Cadmus* and *Volage*. The English fleet was drawn up in two lines. The Russian Squadron, led by the *Svetlana*, and followed by the *Bogatire* and *Abreck*, passed in review, both fleets saluting. A remarkable incident was the fact that the British flag-ship set the Russian Imperial flag at her fore-truck, and saluted it with an Imperial salvo in honor of the Grand Duke ALEXIS, notwithstanding the fact that aboard of ship it was supposed that ALEXIS' rank was ignored as a Prince of the blood. During the stay of the Russian squadron at Falmouth, the Grand Duke availed himself of the opportunity to visit his aunt, the Grand Duchess MARIE, at Torquay. His Imperial Highness was met at the station by the Duke of EDINBURGH, and every hospitality was shown him, but he courteously declined all proffers of public reception offered, as he was traveling strictly *incognito*. The voyage from Falmouth to Madeira was a very pleasant one, occupying but a very few days. At Funchal the fleet found two war-vessels of the German Empire in port, when another series of balls and banquets was gone through with. The Portuguese authorities at Madeira received the Russians with the utmost distinction, and the Grand Duke is said to have expressed himself as having enjoyed himself more heartily at Madeira than at any port the fleet had made since they left Cronstadt, with perhaps the reservation of Copenhagen, with the fair Princess in remembrance.

The voyage of the *Abreck* to the American coast was a very agreeable one, the vessel making very good time, considering the heavy gale she met off the Bermudas. During the entire day yesterday the Russian corvette was being constantly boarded by tugs and larger steamers from the City. The Russian Minister, the Russian Consul General, Vice-Consul SCHULTZ, and Gen. ASPINWALL, in his steam-yacht, visited the *Abreck*. Later in the day the Quarantine steamer *Fletcher* steamed up to the Russian man-of-war, and the Health Officer, waiving the usual formalities, sent her a clean bill of health. Capt. VON SCHANTZ expects the *Svetlana*, the Russian flag-ship, certainly by this morning, as she is one of the fastest vessels in the Russian Navy. Vice-Admiral ROWAN concurred with the Russian officer last evening in the opinion that she would arrive this morning. In accordance with an old custom in the Imperial Marine service of Russia, the Mass of the Greek Church was celebrated and a *Te Deum* sung on board of the Russian vessel in thanks to God for their safe arrival. A beautiful altar was improvised aboard of the *Abreck*, with bunting and evergreens obtained from the shore. The United States squadron of reception, which lies at anchor just outside of the *Abreck*, will put to sea today, in hopes of overhauling the missing vessels and tendering them an escort to New-York harbor. Everything is in readiness on the part of the Reception Committee for the public reception of ALEXIS, which will take place, as heretofore announced, on the day after the arrival of the flag-ship.

Anxiety in Russia for the Safety of the Grand Duke.

LONDON, Nov. 12—Evening.—No information has been received in St. Petersburg from the Russian fleet bearing the Grand Duke ALEXIS to New-York since its departure from Madeira, and a dispatch from Hon. A. G. CURTIN, the United States Minister to Russia, to the London Agency of the New-York Associated Press, says the Imperial Court, and the people generally throughout the Empire, are in a dreadful state of suspense thereat. News has just reached here from New-York that one of the squadron (the *Abreck*) has arrived at that port, and will go far to quiet the feeling of uncertainty which has prevailed as to the fate of the Russian Prince.

THE GERMAN EMPIRE.

Parliamentary Doings—Composition of the House—Payment of the Legislators—Retention of Army Reserves—A Military Treasure—The Army Estimates.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BERLIN, Saturday, Oct. 28, 1871.

The personal statistics of the House, now at length compiled by the Press, show the official and aristocratic element to be again well represented on the parliamentary benches. There are 141 titled members, of whom eleven lay claim to the princely dignity, besides Prince BISMARCK, who attends *ex-officio* as a Minister, and not as an elected member. Of the eleven "altesses" only one, however, represents a reigning house, viz., Prince WILLIAM, of Baden. There are no less than fourteen Ministers of former Governments and of various States in the Assembly, and forty-four officers of the army, headed by the veteran MOLTKE. The civil service—restricted to its higher branches—has furnished eleven Deputies, the schools and universities have supplied twenty-seven, the Catholic Church fifteen, among whom is a Bishop, and the Protestant three. The three most preponderating classes, two prominently Conservative and one peculiarly liberal in their tendencies, are landed proprietors, Government officials and lawyers. In one, FRANCKENBERG LUDVIGSDORFF has again made good his distinction as the oldest in years, an honor held by him with few and brief interruptions since the days of the Constituent Parliament assembled in Erfurt in 1850. M. VON FRANCKENBERG was born in 1785, sixty years before the youngest of his present colleagues.

PAYMENT OF THE LEGISLATORS.

The interpellation on payment of members formed in the actual proceedings of Parliament an incident of apparently slight significance, but the reply elicited is, in a constitutional sense, of considerable importance. In the first place the subject in itself is regarded by the Liberal Party with peculiar interest, forming one of the leading items in its programme, and being valued as the only safeguard of a fair representation of all classes. Besides this—which is of greater importance—M. DELBRUCH'S reply casts new light on the relative position allotted by Government to the Federal Council and to Parliament. A proposal for introducing payment of members was submitted last session—along with another of less consequence—to the Federal Council, and according to the German Constitution a formal reply from that body was fully expected. M. DELBRUCH answered, however, only on an appeal by a special question, and in so truly cavalierly and bureaucratic a manner, that to the Liberals both the legislative initiative of Parliament and the responsibility of the Council appear in danger of decaying into mere myths. According to M. DELBRUCH'S account, I may add, Government is not thinking of allowing any payment of members.

RETENTION OF ARMY RESERVES.

M. RICHTER'S question and the retention of reserves in the army of occupation has excited much interest abroad. There is no letter to prevent Government from keeping reserves with their columns as long as it pleases, but the spirit of the law evidently limits this right to periods of war and military exigency. After so long a time of separation the German people naturally resent the absence of no less than 31,000 of its most active men on apparently no legitimate grounds whatever. The Minister of War gave an explanation that was received as satisfactory by the Assembly. In the first place 8,130 of the 31,000 are on the way home already by their evacuation of the French departments. Other 4,420 are about to be dismissed in consequence of the reduction of the battalions from 800 to 686 men; 2,500 more in the Alsato-Lotharingian army will be disbanded at the close of the annual field practice; and in conclusion 5,506 are shortly to be replaced by the same number of recruits. There remain 10,540 to draw on. VON ROON holds out the hardly relishable prospect of remaining in active service till next Summer. The reason is that the war has torn such gaps in the ranks of the German Army that their retention is absolutely indispensable for the efficiency of their respective corps. For, especially in France, Government does not wish to keep soldiers on whose ability and discipline it cannot entirely depend. This consideration acquires the greatest force in the case of the cavalry, who have horses not only to ride on, but after the losses of 1870 and 1871 a great number besides to break in, a task only to be left to experienced and skilled men. Thus it comes that even by an increased rate of conscription the gaps, which a removal of the reserves would occasion, could not be filled up. On the other hand Prussian tradition forbids the replenishment of weakened regiments by drafts from other corps. As official papers have recently confirmed a report started first in Paris of proposed negotiations with M. THIERS for the speedy total evacuation of the occupied French district, it is hoped that the men in their fourth year will not have many more months to serve.

PROPOSED MILITARY TREASURE.

The bill for creating a military treasure has met with spirited opposition on the liberal side. According to the rate of interest customary in Germany, the designated sum of forty millions represents an annual revenue or expense of two million thalers, and this it is considered unjustifiable to sink into the cellars of a Prussian citadel, while it might by other employment benefit the whole community, or effect desirable improvements for which the nation has long been pining—an addition in the underpaid schoolmasters' salaries, a measure refused hitherto only on the ground of want of funds. Thus, if the provision to keep the treasure stored in coined money were substituted for the proposition, and only the capital were demanded, to be laid out in safe investments, opposition would be at once at an end. But this, Government is not prepared to concede. The Finance Minister argued out the point in a clear manner, and from its most favorable aspect. The treasure is not to be an additional threat of war, but rather a safeguard of peace, by adding to the military efficiency of Germany. Its great utility has been conspicuously manifested in 1870, when between the declaration of war and the opening of a vote of credit by the hurriedly convoked Parliament, some time elapsed, the loss of which might have cost Germany much of her victory. In future wars the value of time at the beginning will be greater rather than less, and therefore the fund will be the more urgently wanted. However plausible this may seem, there are several grave objections to the argument. In the first place, the institution now copied for its Prussian prototype was originally designed for very different times from those upon which Germany has now entered. Under FREDERICK WILLIAM I., the founder of the fund, 130 or 140 years ago, Prussia was in its primitive state of natural poverty, and the State Administration was practically the same as the Administration of a bonded estate under a needy landlord, conducted on a narrow basis, narrow funds and consequently narrow principles. The present Germany is a very different country. The few millions then scraped together by hook and crook are a mere nothing to the financial resources of the present Empire. Therefore, the childish saving-box of last century is entirely out of place in this. But chiefly—leaving out of regard the waste of interest—it appears objectionable to endow Government with a fund over which it has practically absolute control, and which it has proved from 1860 to 1865 that it will not hesitate to employ for its own dynastic ends in order to obviate the necessity of demanding supplies from Parliament. This objection is aggravated by the circumstance that there is a fund of 240,000,000 thalers already, at least prospectively under the undisputed control of Government, viz.: the invalid pensions fund, for the appropriation of which, after the death of the present recipients, no provision whatever is made. Besides this there are some other smaller sums at the disposal of the reigning power. Thus Parliament is practically endowing Government with a permanent fund of somewhere about three hundred millions, over which it renounces every title to control. This objection is but inadequately disposed of by the proviso inserted by the Special Committee, that Government shall be required to obtain either the sanction of Parliament before, or else an indemnity after spending the money. The insertion, however, proves the Liberals to be awaking to the dictates of prudence in binding Government's hands. Two other clauses, prompted by the same spirit, limit the object of expense somewhat widely to measures of a purely warlike character, or of mobilization, and make the creation of this treasure dependent on the abolition of the Prussian State treasure of thirty millions.

THE MILITARY ESTIMATES.

As I observed, the hottest contest is expected over the military estimates, for the hints thrown out, not unintentionally, though hardly successfully, by Government, have put the Liberals on their guard, and warned them that bounds ought to be set to the growing evil. It is only to be regretted that the Liberal Party remains so weak as to be practically powerless in matters of vital importance, as long as the "National Liberals," whose only desire seems now to be for military supremacy, continue so entirely submissive to Ministers. The German Army, to the use of which 89,966,393 thalers are to be appropriated, comprises, according to this year's estimates, 148 regiments of infantry and 93 of cavalry, exclusive of the Alsato Lotharingian Corps, which swells the number to 154 and 97 respectively. Immense as this force seems, it ranks, strange to say, only third in the list of European armies, both the Russian and the French continuing stronger, the former with 188 regiments of infantry and 212 of cavalry, and the latter with 156 and 64. Austria follows with 80 and 41, and Italy with 80 and 23. The enormous increase of late years of the Continental armies is forcibly shown by a comparison of the army rolls of 1859 and 1872. At the former period Prussia had 45 regiments of infantry and 38 of cavaly, Austria respectively 64 and 38, Russia 84 and 92, and France 102 and 56. As Governments hints at increased estimates, an army budget of 110 or 120 millions is considered probable next year, and what that may grow to in ten years, nobody dares at present to think of. In the face of this, the party of progress insists on a reduced term of service to two years (or at most two years and a quarter.) As the Bavarians have acquitted themselves so splendidly in the French war, after eighteen months' service, Government is considered to have no excuse for withholding this request; at the same time it evinces no inclination to accede to it. A member of the Progressist party, who is evidently admirably informed, has created some sensation by proving in a Silesian paper that the present demand involves in reality an advance upon the former rate of 225 thalers per man, inasmuch as the number of men stated by Government considerably exceeds the real strength of the army. Government claims 225 thalers not per man but per one per cent. of the population, though the army must remain under this mark for some years. The Alsato Lotharingian Corps which was enrolled only in October, absorbs thus only one quarter's pay, but is charged with a full year's expenses. The same corps will fall considerably short of the proportion of one per cent., so will the Würtemberg contingent until 1874. Four divisions ought to be struck off the estimates altogether, because, being stationed in France, their pay and keep are defrayed by the French in conformity with the peace of Frankfort. In addition, a number of items are claimed under other heads that were hitherto included in the charge of 225 thalers per man. As such, I may mention, above all, the pensioners' pay, for which a capital fund of 240,000,000 has been set aside, furthermore fortifying buildings. Finally, large stores of provisions, cloth, &c., formerly bought out of the estimates, have been accumulated in the war, lessening the cost of next year materially. In this manner the estimates come to represent, in reality, an advance of some fifteen per cent. on those of last year—a sad reflection for the tax-payer in the first year after the acquisition of five milliards.

Celebration of St. Martin's Day in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 12.—St. Martin's Day was generally observed in the Roman Catholic churches in this city today. At St. Martin's Church the ceremonies were of an unusually interesting character. SCHUBERT'S "Grand Mass," with a chorus and an orchestra of eighty performers, was rendered for the first time in the United States. The offertorium was sung by Miss HALL, of New-York. A panegyric on St. Martin was pronounced by Rev. Father MADDEN, of Chicago. The concert of sacred music at the opera-house to-night for the benefit of the Catholic Benevolent Institute in Chicago was well attended. ROSSINI'S "Stabat Mater" was sung by Miss JENNY BUSK, assisted by the Liederkranz Society and the leading amateurs of the city.

A Sad Case.

At 6¼ P. M., yesterday, a fire occurred in the four-story tenement-house in rear of No. 406 Cherry-street. A crippled woman, named MARY SULLIVAN, aged eighty-five years, was in bed in her room on the third floor, and it is supposed that she overturned a lighted candle, which set fire to the bed-clothes, burning the unfortunate woman to death before any assistance could be rendered her. The building was damaged about $50 worth.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

Rate of Reducing the Indebtedness of the Nation.

Extension of Postal Railway Service—Aid for Chicago from the Thuringian Forest—Last of the Freedmen's Bureau—Interesting Figures from the Census.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—The process of the reduction of the national debt reveals some interesting concomitant facts, showing in a perfectly unanswerable manner how the burdens of the people are being removed. As has already been stated the total reduction of the debt since March 1, 1869, is $273,749,811 98, and the monthly interest charge on the total debt has decreased from $10,532,462 50 on the 1st of March, 1869, to $9,068,453 42, or in other words the reduction of the debt is now saving to the country in interest $1,364,009 08 per month, or at the rate of $16,368,008 96 per year.

RAILWAY POSTAL SERVICE.

The increase in the railway postal service during the past three years is one of the most striking illustrations of the rapid development of this country. The statistics just made up show that the increase in 1869 was 3,509 miles, in 1870, 4,190 miles, in 1871, 6,107 miles. The total number of miles of postal railway service in 1868, was 36,000; in 1871, 50,000.

AID FOR CHICAGO FROM THE THURINGIAN FOREST.

Secretary FISH has received a draft for $1,200 in gold for the aid of the sufferers by the Chicago fire, from HENRY J. WINSER, Esq., United States Consul at Sonneberg. This is part of the contribution of the inhabitants of that part of one of the late Saxon Duchies known as the Thuringian Forest, where are made many of the most attractive of children's toys, and where the people are mostly very poor. But the terrible nature of the calamity has penetrated even to that region, and evoked this liberal contribution, to be followed probably by more.

THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

Gen. HOWARD, in his annual report as Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, recommends the total abolition of what remains of that institution on the ground that such work as remains can now be performed by other departments. He urges that the payment of bounties to colored troops, which has been one of the principal functions of the Bureau, be placed on the same footing as the payment of bounties to other troops. Gen. HOWARD leaves to-morrow for a month's absence, during which time he will lecture at Poughkeepsie, Buffalo and elsewhere, will visit Minnesota in behalf of the American Missionary Society, and thence proceed to Kentucky on official business.

A DAY OF PRAYER.

This Sabbath being the day set apart by the International Christian Association Convention, held here last May, for special prayer for the prosperity and spiritual work of Young Men's Christian Associations throughout the country, it has been observed here with much feeling and interest. Special services were held in Lincoln Hall at 3 P. M., with addresses by pastors of various churches, and again at 5½ P. M., under the leadership of Rev. GEO. A. HALL, General Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association of this city. The interest was greatly increased by the testimony of several young men, who stated that they had within the past year been taken out of the gutters, reformed and saved through the instrumentality of the Young Men's Christian Association.

FIGURES FROM THE CENSUS.

Census returns, soon to be published, show that there are in the United States 20,320 blind persons, of whom 11,343 are males, and 8,977 females. The whites are 16,966; blacks, 2,966; mulattoes, 355; Chinese, 4; and Indians, 29. There are of deaf and dumb, 16,205; males, 8,916; females, 7,289. All except 1,298 are white. The whole number of insane is 37,382; males 18,174, females 19,208. Except 1,822 all are whites. Of the idiotic there are 14,485 males and 10,042 females; total, 24,527. The proportion of negroes is much larger in this class of unfortunates than in either of the others, and including both blacks and mulattoes, the number is 3,188. The whole number of those who are both blind and deaf and dumb is 96 persons; both blind and insane, 75; blind and idiotic, 105; blind, deaf and dumb, and also insane, 7; blind, deaf and dumb and also idiotic, 11. It will be noticed that in all classes of unfortunates except the insane the number of males is much greater than the number of females. The aggregate number of blind in the State of New-York is 2,213, of whom 1,464 were born in the United States and 749 in foreign countries, the birthplace of 10 only being unknown; 449 were born in Ireland and 123 in Germany; 4 are over 100 years old, and 37 between 90 and 100, one of the latter being an Indian woman. Of all the blind in the United States, 1,171 were born in New-York; from this it will be seen that there are in the State nearly twice as many blind as are natives of it. New-York has 1,783 deaf and dumb, of whom 1,554 are natives of the United States and 229 foreign born; of the latter there were born in Ireland 66 and in Germany 61; it would thus appear that the blind are greater travelers than the deaf and dumb. The deaf and dumb die younger than the blind, and there are in New-York only twenty-one over seventy. Of all the deaf and dumb in the United States 1,370 are natives of New-York. The number of insane persons in New-York is 6,353; born in the United States, 3,207; in foreign countries, 3,146. Of these—in Ireland, 1,916; in Germany, 715. There are, under five years old, 8 insane; between five and ten years, 13; and under twenty years, 201; over seventy years old there are 329. Of the whole number of insane in the United States 2,612 are natives of New-York, only a little over one-third of her present insane population. The number of idiots in New-York is 2,486, or 34 or 35 more than one-tenth of the idiotic in the whole country. Idiots do not emigrate very extensively, and 2,179 are native born, against 307 foreign; 2,054 are natives of New-York, 110 of Ireland and 58 of Germany. The idiotic die young, through the favor of the gods, and 324 only are over 40 years old. The net number of persons in the four classes of unfortunates in New-York is 12,801, and in the United States 97,923. There are in the United States 141 blind persons over 100 years old; also, 2 deaf and dumb, 7 insane and 5 idiots.

COPYRIGHT.

There has been considerable of an increase in the number of copyrights issued since the new law transferring the business to the charge of the librarian of Congress went into effect a year ago last July. The transactions of the office for the present year show an increase for each month over the corresponding months of last year. The whole number issued since Jan. 1, 1871, up to the present, is 10,780. This includes copyrights for books, periodicals, newspapers, music, works of art, and various other subjects.

THE KUKLUX REPORTS.

The Committees now taking testimony regarding the Kuklux in the Southern States will not return here till about the 25th of the present month, and from what has been heard from them it is doubtful if their reports can be ready for presentation to Congress through the full Committee till after the holidays.

THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONS.

The object of the recent visit of Hon. WILLIAM M. EVARTS to Washington was in connection with the business to be brought before the Tribunal of Arbitration at Genoa. No information has been yet received from BENJAMIN R. CURTIS, as to his acceptance of the position of Associate Counsel. A few claims only have as yet been received for presentation to the United States and British Commission, which will reassemble in this city on Tuesday. Mr. HOWARD, the British agent, has been instructed by his Government not to present to the Commission the claims of persons heretofore British subjects, who have become naturalized citizens of the United States. The United States and Spanish Commission will proceed to consider claims in December. Before this Commission was authorized a large number of claims for spoliation in Cuba, were presented to the Department of State. Perhaps not more than nine or ten have, so far, been presented to the Commission in accordance with the prescribed forms.

THE UNNAVIGABLE OHIO.

How the Business Interests of Pittsburg Suffer from the Low State of Water—Loud Complaints from the Shippers and Others.

From the Pittsburg (Penn.) Commercial, Nov. 11.

The fact that Pittsburg is the largest inland city within easy access of tide-water, would lead one to think that a concerted movement would be made to take advantage of the many benefits which nature has bestowed, and use them to the extent of their limits. That such is not done is only too plainly evident. Long before the net-work of railroads which now enter into and surround our city, were thought of the rivers were the great channels for the shipment of our manufactures abroad, and the conveyance to this port of the products of other States. Not many years ago the Monongahela wharf was a very busy thoroughfare, and the sight of the steam-boats being loaded and unloaded, their decks covered with farming implements, the gangways filled to the rail with furniture, the guards bending under the weight of the piles of boxes of glass and other manufactures, were scenes well to be remembered. Our rivers then, the Ohio in particular, were looked upon with pride, and were as carefully nursed and cared for as their great benefits to the city warranted. When the railroad crossed the Allegheny Mountains, and stretched its broad arms out toward the South and West, interest in the condition of the rivers was, to a great extent, lost; they were left to take care of themselves, and, like a neglected child, have not improved much in the course of time. Now they are sorry specimens of navigable waters, if we except the Monongahela, which, thanks to the Navigation Improvement Company, is still of great use and help to the country through which it passes.

Go down to the Monongahela and look at the acres of coal in barges and boats, awaiting shipment—some of it for six months—and what a reflection it is on the progressive spirit of the age. There lie millions of bushels of "black diamonds," representing millions of capital, yet of no more good to the prosperity of our community than the coal still unmined.

Today there are over 10,000,000 of bushels of coal floating in the Monongahela at this port awaiting a rise. Each day that the coal remains here its value is increasing. It costs fifty cents per day for barge pumpers, and $1 for men who attend to boats. The pilots, the mates and the engineers of the tow-boats, although doing nothing, are, nevertheless, under salary. Pilots who have not entered a texas for five or six months are drawing salaries of $2,500 a year, and never fail to call regularly for the same. Engineers get about $1,500 per year, and mates come in for a little less share of the money which the coal capitalists are dealing out while awaiting the long-looked-for rise in the river.

All along the Monongahela Valley, from here to Monongahela City and above that point are located the coal mines. At least sixty mines are worked between Pittsburg and the point named, each one of which requires the services of from 125 to 150 men, or nearly 8,000 in all. Over three-quarters of this number are out of employment, and all because of the unnavigable state of the Ohio. Miners who have been making good wages at their business have been compelled to seek other employment, some working on railroads, others scattered over the country assisting farmers, and, indeed, picking up a livelihood as best they can, while many who have been unable to obtain any employment have been existing on what little money they have been able to save, until now, they find the Winter approaching, their means almost exhausted, and the prospect of "a rise" as far distant as ever. No less than 100 tow-boats are owned here, each one of which furnishes employment to at least eight or ten men. They sit peacefully on the water or on the bank at its edge, receiving a visit now and then from their engineers, who gaze on them with feelings of pity, let us hope, indignation, that they are not alive with the sound of the hissing steam or peopled with a crew bound on a trip down the Ohio.

In how many ways the general business interests of our city are affected by the present condition of the Ohio River, can be readily ascertained by any one who will take the trouble to interview some of our leading merchants. Purchasers at Guyandotte, Marietta, Parkersburg, Wheeling, and many of the little towns on the Ohio River, have forgotten almost where Pittsburg is, and their contributions to our prosperity were of no little value and importance. The packets which made their trips from the several ports above and below are missing, and the sound of the whistle no more penetrates the hills lining the once beautiful Ohio. Nor is it one, or a few branches of trade that suffer from the low stage of water in the Ohio. The grocer, the furniture manufacturer, the liquor dealer, the pork packer, the glass manufacturer, the engine builder, the manufacturer of farming implements, and numberless others of our home interests are more or less affected by the unnavigable state of the Ohio River. A heavy dealer in the furniture business states that he has to pay double the freight on western shipments by rail that he had heretofore paid on the river. The greater portion of the lumber used in the manufacture of furniture is obtained below on the banks of the Ohio, between Marietta and Wheeling, but to transport it here by rail at a cost of $40 a car load, of some seven thousand feet, would leave but little margin for the manufacturer. Merchants complain that the staples of the South, sugar, molasses, cotton, tobacco, &c., have to be purchased in the East. New-Orleans sends her ships loaded with the very articles that come to our markets away around the coast to New-York, or perhaps lands them at Savannah or Charleston, only to have additional expense added to their value ere they reach us per rail. And all this with two great rivers connecting us with the Gulf of Mexico. The liquor dealers who supply their hundreds of customers along the several streams, say that their business is greatly interfered with. The purchasers are in some manner rendered short by the lack of navigable water. The majority cannot pay, because their money is all locked up in rafts of lumber which cannot reach a market. Every branch of trade, indeed, is more or less affected by the unnavigable state of the Ohio river, and the sooner an effort is made to improve its condition the better. So crowded are the railroads with freight that merchants are glad to get goods to and from points no farther off than Cincinnati in fifteen days' time. Concerted action should be taken by the citizens along the river to determine upon some plan for the improvement of the Ohio, such as would make it navigable in all seasons of the year. It is, perhaps, more important to the people South and West of us than it is to Pittsburg, but that no end of benefits would result to all from the successful completion of the work is too apparent. A convention should be called, and such legislation and Government aid as might be necessary asked for, and this great artery of trade and commerce turned to its legitimate use.

Arrival of Shipwrecked Whalers at San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 12.—Capt. BARKER, of the whale-ship *Japan*, which which was wrecked on East Cape, Siberia, in October, last year, when eight men were drowned, after Wintering with the Esquimaux and suffering great hardship, joined Capt. HAYS and the crew of the bark *Oriole*, which sunk in Behring Sea in June last. After sailing to various places in Alaska on the little schooner *H. B. Bourne*, which finally became unseaworthy and was abandoned, all arrived here today from Victoria. They had been given up as lost, not having been heard from for months.

Gov. Palmer and Gen. Sheridan.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 12.—During the time that Gen. PALMER commanded the Department of Kentucky, while martial law was in full force, he was indicted by the Grand Jury of this city for felony under State law, to wit, the stealing of a negro. Gen. PALMER responded to the summons of the Court, and pleaded to the indictment because he believed in the subordination of the military to the civil power of the Government. This may serve to explain his course toward Gen. SHERIDAN in Illinois.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

The Pope Resolves to Leave Rome for France.

Thiers Places the Castle of Pau at His Service.

Increasing Virulence of Cholera in Constantinople.

A Fresh Complication in the Case of the Steamer Hornet.

Attack on a Stage Coach by Indians in Arizona.

The Driver and Five Passengers Instantly Killed.

EUROPE.

The Pope to Leave Rome for France—England, France and Russia.

PARIS, Nov. 12.—Rumors continue as to an approaching departure of the Pope from Rome. The *France* of today says distinctly that the Pope has intimated to President THIERS that it is his intention to establish a residence in France; and that M. THIERS has made a strong effort to dissuade the Holy Father from his purpose without success, and has finally placed at his disposal the Castle of Pau.

The French Press very generally discuss the recent speech of the English Premier, Mr. GLADSTONE, and deduce therefrom a necessity for France to seek henceforth a Russian alliance.

Precautions Against a Bonapartist Revolt in Corsica—The Spanish Cortes and the International—Cholera at Constantinople.

PARIS, Nov. 12.—Information from Corsica is to the effect that all is quiet upon that island. The iron-clad squadron, which was ordered to Ajaccio about the time of Prince NAPOLEON'S visit, still remains in that port.

ROME, Nov. 12.—The Duc D'HARCOURT, French Ambassador to the Papal Court, was yesterday received by the Pope and Cardinal ANTONELLI.

MADRID, Nov. 12.—The adherents in the Cortes of Señor ZORILLA propose, on Tuesday next, to press a vote censuring the Ministry for its course in regard to the International Society.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 12.—The cholera is increasing in violence in the city, and many deaths are daily reported.

THE HORNET.

Spanish Men-of-War From Havana Gone to Port-au-Prince—A Fresh Complication—The Port Blockaded.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—Newspaper statements were recently made to the effect that several Spanish war vessels had left Cuban waters for the vicinity of Port-au-Prince, with the intention to seize the *Hornet* should that vessel venture out of port. Within a day or two past our Government has by inquiry through the proper diplomatic channel, learned that the statements are untrue and that the war vessels were sent on a different ocean and in another quarter. It was further ascertained that there is only one Spanish man-of-war at or near Port-au-Prince. The Spanish authorities have already been advised that serious trouble may result should the *Hornet* be seized while she is under the American flag, and especially as it is not known that she has violated the Neutrality laws. While it cannot positively be asserted that she is privileged to carry our flag, her true character, nevertheless, is a question for civil investigation, and not to be determined alone by the Spanish authorities with the aid of a naval force. To say the least, the question of the *Hornet* seems to be much complicated. While that is pending another subject in the connection forms a basis of complaint by the Spanish Government, namely: Not long ago the Spanish Consul at Port-au-Prince made a demand on the Haytien authorities for the surrender of the *Hornet*, but was refused, our Minister there having uttered a strong protest against it, and also against the Spanish menace. Some time after these proceedings, the Spanish Consul, while passing the wharf where the vessel lay, was loudly derided by her crew, which is said to consist of about 200 colored sailors. In consequence of these proceedings, the Consul returned to his Consulate and took down his flag, and the fact of the alleged indignity has been communicated to our Government. Thus the matter now stands, with no prospect of an immediate settlement of the question at issue, and in the meantime, Port-au-Prince is virtually blockaded by a Spanish vessel, Hayti being too feeble to demand respect for her neutrality.

MARINE DISASTERS.

Rescue of a Crew from a Wreck After Fifteen Days—Wrecks on the New-England Coast.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Nov. 12.—The ship *John Patten*, from Liverpool, brought the officers and crew of the wrecked British brigantine *John Jeffrey*, Capt. GAMMADGE, who reports encountering a hurricane on the 19th October; was dismasted, and rudder started; on 22d, lost rudder; on 3d November was taken off by the *John Patten*.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 12.—The schooner *Antelope*, from New-York, with a cargo of corn, is ashore on Brewster Bar, Cape Cod. The vessel is sunk. The crew are safe. The schooner *Penobscot*, of Bangor, is ashore on Baker's Island, Massachusetts Bay, and the vessel is going to pieces. Th crew are safe. The brig *H. H. McGilvern*, Capt. STUBBS, which left Boston on Saturday, while going to sea, went ashore on Nix's Mate, and remained Sunday afternoon high and dry at low water. She was bound for Surinam.

Chivalrous Norfolk Roughs in Portsmouth, Va.—A Colored Policeman Shot Dead and Two Other Men Wounded.

NORFOLK, Va., Nov. 12.—Two negroes were slightly wounded, and a negro policeman killed, last night, near the Ocean House, in Portsmouth, by a crowd of roughs from Norfolk. The wounded negroes were quietly passing down High-street at the time they were shot. The negro policeman interfered to stop the firing, when he was shot through the head by some one in the crowd, and died almost instantly. Several persons implicated in the shooting have been arrested, and will be brought before the Mayor to-morrow for examination.

Incendiarism in Chattanooga—Chicago Desperadoes at Work.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Nov. 12.—A fire was discovered, this morning at 1 o'clock, in FISHER & BROTHER'S jewelry store, corner of Eighth and Market streets, destroying a square and a half of the business portion of the city. The loss is estimated at $75,000. The insurance is about $30,000. The fire was the work of an incendiary. The city was fired in two other places, but the flames were extinguished. Fifteen supposed Chicago desperadoes arrived here from Memphis last night, and suspicion points to them. A large number of persons were arrested for committing robberies.

THE PACIFIC SLOPE.

The Mrs. Fair Case—An Oregon Railroad Enterprise—The Los Angeles Riot—Attack on an Arizona Stage.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 11.—The arguments in the Mrs. Laura Fair case were concluded this evening in the Supreme Court. The decision upon the application for a new trial will be rendered next week. The steamer *Montana* has arrived from Panama.

A railroad meeting was held at Portland, Oregon, last evening, at which a memorial to Congress was adopted asking for the usual grants of land to be made to the Portland, Dalles and Salt Lake Railroad, already incorporated. The line of the proposed road lies east from Portland along the south side of the Columbia River 145 miles, thence to Monument Point on the Central Pacific Road 888 miles, or to Fort Granger, on the Union Pacific Road 680 miles, making the distance from Portland to Omaha 1,700 miles.

The Chinese Consul at Los Angeles is investigating the affairs connected with the late riot. The Chinese property seized at the time of the riot in the name, but without the authority, of the United States Marshal, has been released to the owners, but none of the money stolen has been returned.

The Wickenburg and La Paz, Arizona, stage was attacked, a few days ago, by about fifty Apache-Mojaves about ten miles from the former place. The driver, JOHN LETZ, otherwise known as "Dutch John," and two passengers with him on the box, were killed at the first fire. Inside were five passengers, three of whom were killed. WILLIAM KRUGER and Miss MOLLIE SHEPPARD, of Prescott, were wounded, but escaped to the chapparel and finally reached Wickenburg. The names of the passengers killed are FRED. SHOHOLM, T. N. LORING, A. P. SOLOMON, P. W. HAMEL, and C. S. ADAMS. LORING and HAMEL were of Lieut. WHEELER'S exploring expedition. ADAMS was scalped. The mails and baggage were plundered. One report says the attack was made by highwaymen and not the Indians.

JOHN GATES has been sentenced to imprisonment for life at Hamilton, Nevada, for the killing of JAMES MACKEY.

Arrest of Stage Robbers.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 12.—SAMSEE and the Indian, PIGFOOT, making six thus far of the Sonoma County stage robbers and murderers, have been captured.

The trial for perjury of "Wrestling Joe," the claimant of the Caruthers estate, involving the title of a large part of Portland, Oregon, has been suspended for the present, as it caused him such excitement that he is now lying at the point of death.

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

Brutal Outrages at Provo—New Mode of Settling a Lawsuit—Miners' Troubles—General News.

SALT LAKE CITY, Nov. 12.—Accounts from Provo represent the occurrence of all manner of outrages pending the suit between the Eureka Company and the King David and May Henrietta Companies. Two witnesses for the defendants were assailed with slung-shots and badly injured the night before last. An hour or two later the Superintendent of the May Henrietta Company was shot at twice, narrowly escaping with his life. The miners almost unanimously espouse the cause of the King David and May Henrietta Companies.

The *Herald* this morning publishes a letter from St. George relative to the Conference there, but not a word in regard to BRIGHAM YOUNG. This is remarkable, as hitherto every movement of YOUNG when away from the city has been reported daily, both by letter and telegraph. The funeral of JOHN B. KIMBALL, of the firm of KIMBALL & LAWRENCE, took place this afternoon, and was attended by all classes of the people. The procession was the largest ever seen in the Territory. KIMBALL never was a Mormon, but his partner, LAWRENCE, although a seceder from the Church, is a polygamist. The reopening of the United States District Court and the reassembling of the Grand Jury, to-morrow, is anticipated with much interest. It is understood that HOSEA STOUT, one of the parties confined at Camp Douglass under an indictment for murder, together with Mayor WELLS and others, has made an application to the Supreme Court of the United States for release upon a writ of habeas corpus. The weather is cold, with indications of another storm. The neighboring hills and mountains are covered with snow. The Winter has set in a month earlier than last year.

FRIGHTFUL TRAGEDIES.

A Family of Five Persons Murdered in Indiana—No Clue to the Perpetrators.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 12.—This morning a family named PARKS was found murdered in their house, near Henryville, Ind. The family consisted of CYRUS M. PARKS, his wife ISABELLA, his son JOHN, aged ten years and his daughters EVELINE, aged seventeen, and ELLEN, aged fifteen. The heads of all were terribly beaten and crushed by some blunt instrument. The brains of Mrs. PARKS and her son were scattered about the room, while their bodies were lying in beds. The daughters were found sitting in the kitchen alive, but were delirious and fatally hurt. The neighbors heard shots in the night, but the bodies bear no bullet marks. Mr. PARKS was a leading member of a church, and was much esteemed in the community. Great excitement prevails in the vicinity. There is no clue to the perpetrators.

Horrible Murder in Kansas—A Man Kills His Children with a Hammer and Nails.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 12.—A horrible murder was committed near Osage Mission, Kansas, on the night of the 6th inst. The facts elicited at the inquest are as follows: JOHN P. FLANAGAN, the perpetrator of the crime, having recently suffered pecuniary losses, resolved to dispatch himself and family. On the 6th he procured some chloroform. During the night he administered it to his wife and his two little girls, aged two months and two years. About 4 o'clock in the morning Mrs. FLANAGAN awoke from the stupor produced by the chloroform, and discovered her husband driving tenpenny nails into the head of one of the children. Flying to the rescue of her babes, she found them expiring from the effects of the blows from the hatchet and nails. She succeeded in disarming her husband, and gave the alarm. FLANAGAN was taken into custody. A letter was found tacked to the wall in the room, addressed to some of his relations, in which he states that in consequence of his mind being in such a condition he could not do anything, he had determined to kill himself and family, excepting his son CLARENCE.

Three Children Buried Alive at Minersville, Penn.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., Nov. 12.—Yesterday while three children were in quest of coal at Minersville, they wandered into an abandoned mine, and had been there but a short time when several portions of the gangway in which they were gathering the coal caved in on them, and they were all suffocated in a few minutes.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MY WITNESS. A BOOK OF VERSE. By WILLIAM WINTER. Boston: JAMES R. OSGOOD & Co. 1871.

Under the quaintly modest title of this little volume, the appreciative reader will find much that is best and truest in poetry. But the excellence of Mr. WINTER's book does not reveal itself to every careless or casual reader. Like the "fresh untutored violet" the poet loves and celebrates, the shy beauties of his muse yield only to a generous and persistent lover. It is possible to read the book through once, or even twice, without being greatly struck by it. But presently a poem here and there begins to grow upon you. A tenderness unfelt before, a purpose unperceived, lends it an assured and novel charm. It is not the least merit of Mr. WINTER's poetry that it needs a certain degree of familiarity to bring out all its merit. The friendship which ripens slowly is soundest, and neither man nor book is always the best for showing best upon the surface.

Of course, Mr. WINTER need not—probably does not—expect either popularity or praise in abundance. Poems like his are not written mainly for either, and his *Witness* is too ingenuous and truthful to win the general ear. In this busy age, the author who gets even a single hasty perusal may be well content. Poetry especially must attract at once to gain attention. Its reader is to be taken with sudden surprises of rhetoric, with flashes of verbal splendor, with striking imagery and sensuous melody of rhythm. For the thought that underlies this brave array of words he cares but little, so that the effect be pleasing, and he reads SWINBURNE and JOAQUIN MILLER with rapture while MATTHEW ARNOLD is forgotten. Of merely popular beauty Mr. WINTER's poetry has little. His verse is simplicity itself in point of diction and metre. Ornament for its own sake he seems to have resolutely eschewed, and to have strictly followed BOILEAU's maxim in making sound subordinate to sense. Yet his simplicity by no means implies poverty either of thought or of invention, and his rhythm is none the less sweet for being familiar. If his images are few they are apt, and his choice of words often shows a delicate and subtle sense of verbal music. The subdued sadness which strikes the keynote of Mr. WINTER's poetry may seem to many monotonous and unnatural. But it is neither unhealthy nor affected. We recognize in it rather the expression of a humane and gentle spirit, full of all kindly sympathies, and naturally more sensitive to the touch of sorrow than to the call of mirth. The pathos and not the pageantry of life most attracts the poet's regard, and hence he pitches his song in the minor strain.

For reasons which may perhaps be gathered from the foregoing, it is not easy to give a fair idea of *My Witness* by the usual process of selection. In almost all the poems there may be found something to admire; scarcely any one of them can be called conspicuously better than the rest. Yet, upon the whole, we like best the series touching lightly and sweetly on various aspects of love. "Love's Question" and "Love's Queen" especially, in turn of phrase and thought alike, have an antique flavor that smacks of the earlier and purer school of English amatory poetry. HERRICK or BABINGTON might not have been ashamed of such lines as these:

LOVE'S QUEEN.

He loves not well whose love is bold!
  I would not have thee come too nigh.
The sun's gold would not seem pure gold
  Unless the sun were in the sky;
To take him thence and chain him near
Would make his beauty disappear.

He keeps his state,—do thou keep thine,
  And shine upon me from afar!
So shall I bask in light divine
  That falls from love's own guiding star.
So shall thy eminence be high,
And so my passion shall not die.

But all my life shall reach its hands
  Of lofty longing toward thy face,
And be as one who speechless stands
  In rapture at some perfect grace.
My love, my hope, my all, shall be
To look to heaven and look to thee.

Thine eyes shall be the heavenly lights;
  Thy voice shall be the Summer breeze,
What time it sways, on moonlit nights,
  The murmuring tops of leafy trees;
And I will touch thy beauteous form
In June's red roses, rich and warm.

But thou thyself shall come not down
  From that pure region far above;
But keep thy throne and wear thy crown,
  Queen of my heart and queen of love!
A monarch in thy realm complete,
And I a monarch—at thy feet!

"Three Pictures Beside the Sea" is a touching treatment of an old theme, and "The White Flag" and "Azrael" show a higher range of thought than most of the other pieces. The lines on the death of GEORGE ARNOLD, himself notable among our minor poets, gracefully and lovingly commemorate a friendship which was almost romantic. "My Palaces" is a dainty fancy, and "Accomplices" suggests a vigor of imagination beyond the poet's usual range. But to repeat quotation does scanty justice to Mr. WINTER's peculiar gifts. It is the spirit pervading his book which pleases and attracts, rather than its individual expression. This charm can be discovered only on better acquaintance, but lovers of pure and simple poetry will here find sufficient to repay them for seeking. If the number of these is not immense, Mr. WINTER ought not to be disappointed. He will have "audience fit though few," and in these days of rhymed fustian he may fairly esteem that an honor. Of him, too, as of GEORGE DARLEY, it may one day be said that his best songs were born into the world an age too late.

EATING AND DRINKING. By GEORGE M. BEARD, M. D. New-York: G. P. PUTNAM & SONS.

Among the many practical benefits due to the scientific investigations of the present time, the overthrow of the old prejudice concerning eating deserves special notice. The theory of abstinence which answered admirably well in repressing the outrageous gluttony of our ancestors, three, two, and even one hundred years ago, has now become a curse instead of a cure, and to its direct influence can be charged the ever-increasing multitude of consumptives, paralytics and dyspeptics. The change has been so radical that it has altered the entire system of medical treatment, and instead of bleeding and fasting, which was once universally prescribed in all cases of sickness, it is now difficult to induce the patient to take sufficient nourishment; and the diseases consequent to habitual repletion are fast becoming obsolete. The author of the above work opposes with stern facts and in vigorous language this delusion of the past; he shows that the idea of refinement, as associated with delicacy of appetite, is absurdly false to nature, and that the human system demands that the dictum, "You must rise from a table hungry," should be read, "Eat, drink and be merry." He is equally forcible in his treatment of vegetarianism and other schemes of a like nature, which by an ignorant appeal for self-denial, succeed in enforcing semi-starvation; proving that a willful neglect of the lawful demands of the body, both as to the quality and quantity of food, must of necessity be deteriorating to the mental and physical health. The main thought upon which the book is based can be condensed into the following rule of diatetics, which, though seemingly axiomatic, is constantly denied in every day life: "The appetite, with all its liabilities to error, is under the guidance of individual experience, the best guide we have in determing the quality and quantity of our food." The work, though a short one, bears evidence in its construction of careful and extended research; but exception must be taken to the extremely positive tone in which even controverted questions are considered, and we would remind the author that science and dogmatism are in no way analogous.

RICHARD VANDERMARK. By Mrs. SIDNEY S. HARRIS. New-York: CHARLES SCRIBNER & Co.

Apart from a certain morbid interest excited by it, this book has little merit of any kind. The story is not a pleasant one, and the conditions necessary to its formation are wholly at variance with the customs of social life in America. If the change from a childhood of entire seclusion to a womanhood of absolute freedom is productive of such results as Mrs. HARRIS supposes, we trust that the practice may never meet with general adoption in this country.

THE MORMONS.

Conceded Flight of Brigham—Its Effect on the Popular Mind—Results of the Late Trials—Out-Look for the Future—Mining Interests in Utah.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SALT LAKE CITY, Sunday, Nov. 5, 1871.

There seems no longer room for doubt that BRIGHAM YOUNG is a fugitive from justice. Rumors of his flight have been in circulation for a week past, and these rumors have strengthened into certainty as the days have passed by, until both Mormons and Gentiles have come to regard his flight as a fixed fact. It was known ten days since that he had departed secretly from this city, leaving the Lion House in a close carriage at 11 o'clock P. M., and that he was in attendance upon a general muster of the Nauvoo Legion at Provo, on the 25th ult., as I advised you in my former correspondence. It has now transpired that, after leaving Provo, he pushed rapidly southward, and when last seen was two hundred miles south of this city, pushing on as rapidly as horseflesh could carry him. He is attended by PORTER ROCKWELL and ORSON HYDE—not unknown to fame in the annals of the Church—and by a carefully-selected assortment of wives from his harem, in whose society he doubtless hopes to find solace and support in his self-imposed exile. The party travel in five spring wagons, and are supplied with all the comforts possible in mountain travel. They are guarded by a detachment of cavalry from the Nauvoo Legion, well armed and mounted, and can only be retaken, if at all, by a strong force of armed men. Of course, the Mormon leaders still remaining assert that nothing is further from the prophet's intentions than flight, and that he is simply journeying through the Territory, as is his wont, to strengthen the faith of his loyal subjects. His destination is, they say, St. George, a flourishing Mormon settlement in the extreme southwestern corner of Utah, and nearly three hundred miles distant. Many influential Mormons have, however, already admitted their own conviction that BRIGHAM is fleeing from justice, and that the places which have known him shall know him no more. My own reasons for inclining to this belief are two: first, the ominous silence of the Church organs of this city touching the prophet's movements. Heretofore every journey which he has undertaken to any portion of the Territory, has been heralded for weeks in advance, and his movements have been chronicled with as much minuteness as the doings of the royal family in the Court journal. Now, not a syllable has appeared either in the *Herald* or *News* touching this extraordinary journey. Secondly, for some time before his departure, it had been generally understood that BRIGHAM was included with WELLES, HICKMAN, STOUT and JOSEPH YOUNG in the indictment for the murder of RICHARD YATES in Echo Cañon, committed as long ago as 1857. The indictment was found upon the testimony of HICKMAN, who has turned State's evidence, and who asserts that he did the bloody deed by the direction of the others named. It was known, too, that other indictments would speedily follow, the evidence on which they were to rest being already in the hands of the United States District-Attorney. These facts lend much probability to the theory of his flight. To these may be added the further circumstance that the lateness of the season and the near approach of Winter would seem to preclude mountain travel, unless in cases of great emergency; and, in fact, the prophet's journeys through his dominions have hitherto been made either in Spring or Summer.

PROBABLE RESULT OF BRIGHAM'S FLIGHT.

Of course speculation is rife as to his destination and future plans. One theory which finds considerable credence is that GEORGE Q. CANNON's recent visit to San Francisco was undertaken with a view to chartering a vessel which should drop down the coast and take on board the fleeing criminal at some point previously agreed upon. I give you the rumor for what it is worth. No efforts have yet been undertaken for his recapture, and, indeed, with three hundred miles already between himself and pursuers, such efforts would doubtless prove unavailing. The result of this flight, if flight it shall prove to be, cannot but be most disastrous to the Mormon cause. The spectacle of the President of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints fleeing from justice like the common criminal he is, will do much to dispel the glamour of reverential awe, bordering upon idolatry, with which his deluded followers have always surrounded him. Arraigned at the bar of public opinion, he has pleaded guilty to the manifold crimes wherewith he stands charged, and this prophet, seer and revelator becomes an outlaw from society, a fugitive from justice—behind him a felon's cell, before him an exile from which there can be no escape this side the grave.

POPULAR OPINION SUPPORTS THE CHIEF-JUSTICE.

The arrest of Mayor WELLS and Ex-Attorney-General STOUT, indicted with BRIGHAM for the murder of YATES, has ceased to be a nine days' wonder. WELLS, as you know, has been admitted to bail in the sum of $50,000, the amount being readily furnished. Indeed there is little doubt that ample security would have been forthcoming had the Court insisted upon $500,000, the sum demanded by the prosecution. STOUT is still in confinement in Camp Douglas, the Court having refused to admit him to bail. The discrimination between the two cases seems a very reasonable one, as in the case of the Mayor the administration of City affairs must necessarily have been thrown into great confusion by his continued imprisonment. The action of Chief-Justice MCKEAN in this matter has produced an excellent effect upon all classes, the church organs themselves conceding that his conduct is most commendable. I know of no other exception to the continued tirade of abuse which these journals have unceasingly bestowed upon the Chief-Justice since the beginning of these State trials. The appointment of Hon. GEORGE C. BATES, of the Chicago Bar, to the responsible post of United States District-Attorney for this Territory, meets with general approval by the Bar of this city, as well as the Judiciary. Mr. BATES is a native of Canandaigua, New-York, and began practice nearly thirty years ago in Detroit. In 1856 he settled in Chicago, where he has ever since resided, with the exception of one year spent in White Pine.

PRIMITIVE MORMONS OPPOSED TO POLYGAMY.

Sorest of all ills that have yet afflicted the saints is the thought that they are being brought to justice under laws of their own enactment. They still continue, both from the pulpit and through the Press, to assert the injustice of attempting to convict polygamists under statutes against adultery and lascivious cohabitation, which were enacted by polygamists themselves, claiming that the intent of the legislators must govern. Now the simple truth is that at the time of the passage of the act against adultery under which HAWKINS was convicted, March 6, 1852, polygamy was not, and had never been, a recognized feature of the Mormon faith. So far far from this it was utterly repudiated and denied by the authorities of the Church, the Book of Mormon declaring it an "abomination before the Lord," and condemning its practice in the strongest terms. In their Book of Doctrine and Covenants it is termed "the crime of fornication and polygamy," and in 1844 JOSEPH SMITH himself, in the *Times and Seasons*, vol. v., p. 423, spoke of polygamy and spiritual wifehood as "false and corrupt doctrines," and for supporting those doctrines expelled one Elder BROWN from the Church. In 1848 the *Star* used equally strong language, asserting that "spiritual wifeism, polygism, sexual resurrection, gross lasciviousness, the unavoidable separation of husbands and wives, and the communism of property," were the "doctrines of corrupt spirits, and in close affinity with each other." I may also mention the fact that JOSEPH SMITH, HYRUM SMITH, JOHN TAYLOR, and other leading Mormons, made solemn affidavit before Gov. FORD, of Illinois, that polygamy was neither taught nor recognized by the Church at Nauvoo. For the first time in the history of Mormonism, polygamy was proclaimed as a part of the faith in the Salt Lake Tabernacle, Aug. 29, 1852, and on Sept. 14, 1852, it was announced as a revelation by BRIGHAM YOUNG, and was published in the Deseret *News*, the organ of the Church, on that date. It was not, therefore, until nearly half a year after the passage and approval of the statute under which HAWKINS was convicted, that polygamy was ever recognized as an essential feature of the Mormon faith, or ever spoken of by their leaders in other than the language of denunciation. These facts have passed into history, and in their convincing light it needs no argument to prove that the assumption that the legislators of 1852 were either themselves polygamists, or intended to exempt polygamists from the operation of the statute, is entirely without foundation.

CHANGED DEMEANOR OF THE LEADING MORMONS.

The District Court has adjourned until Monday, the 13th inst., when it will again convene and proceed with the indictments already found against offending Mormons. It is currently reported that a subscription has been made up among the saints for the payment of BRIGHAM'S forfeited bail in case of his non-appearance for trial. It will be remembered that in the action against him for "lewd and lascivious cohabitation," security for his appearance was taken in the sum of $5,000. The term of Court which has just closed marks a new era in the history of Utah, since it has afforded the first instance of an indictment and conviction of a polygamist that has ever transpired in the Territory. If I mistake not, its records for the past term also show the first verdict ever obtained against BRIGHAM YOUNG. Within the past week there has been a perceptible toning down in the Mormon Press of this city, as well as in the spoken sentiments of the prominent leaders of the Church. A fortnight ago it was war to the knife and the knife to the hilt; now they counsel moderation, and advise their followers to let their oppressors alone. CANNON, who is perhaps the most cultivated and influential man among them, himself indicted for lewd and lascivious cohabitation, advises submission and silence. A month ago no Mormon was more belligerent than he. What this changed aspect of affairs may augur it is difficult to foretell. Few Gentiles believe them sincere in such expressions, and the number is not a few of those who believe it but the calm preceding the storm.

RAPID DEVELOPMENT OF MINING RESOURCES.

An effort has been made in certain quarters to create the impression abroad that the mining interests of Utah have been seriously jeopardized by the action of the Judiciary in bringing offending Mormons to justice. That such impression is entirely groundless must be apparent to everyone at all familiar with the situation. The truth is that the mining interests of the Territory were never more prosperous. Capital, both American and foreign, is steadily flowing in for the purchase of old and the development of new mines, large sales are of almost daily occurrence, immense quantities of crude ore and bullion are being daily shipped to eastern cities and to England, and everything betokens a high degree of prosperity. It will require more serious events than the trial of half a dozen polygamists to retard the development of the wonderful mineral wealth of Utah. J. L. H.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

The Autumn Season—Mr. Gladstone in Scotland—Church and State—Catholicism and its Growth—The Religious Agitation—Condition of Manchester—Topics for Spiritualists—The Death of Mr. Babbage.

From a Special Correspondent.

MALVERN, England, Saturday, Oct. 28, 1871.

We are well into the Autumn, after a cold, wet Summer. Bread and butter are dear; the latter on account of the prevalence of cattle diseases. Our high-bred stock is lacking in stamina. Fruit is scarce. One would think you might send us more apples, at least dried apples. Why not apples as well as cheese? And why not dried peaches? Or is the demand greater than the supply at home? So far as I know we have not a sweet apple in England. The fruiterers do not know what you mean when you ask for them, and give you a mildly sour one, which they call sweet. Then grapes. There are branches in the shop windows at a dollar a pound. Lisbon grapes at twelve and a half to twenty-five cents. But this is a bad year for French and German grapes. Some friends of mine on the Rhine, where they went to take a series of baths and mineral waters, followed by the grape cure, had to give up the grapes. Even our pears, generally so good in England, are without their sweetness, and we sigh for the luscious ones that ripen in your glowing clime. What a fruit country, if you only knew it! The Autumn weather now is all that could be desired—soft sunny days and bright moonlit nights. We never see the gorgeous colors of an American Autumn, but our small forests are full of mellow tints, pale yellows and soft browns. And our gardens are full of roses, dahlias and chrysanthemums, while great bushes of pink azalas are in full flower. The fields are greener than in June; green with young wheat and turnips, and the singing birds evidently intend to stay with us all Winter, here in the latitude of Labrador.

MR. GLADSTONE IN SCOTLAND.

I do not think we have much news. Mr. GLADSTONE has been up in Scotland, following the example of religious liberality lately given by the Prelates of York and Winchester. One Sunday he went to an Episcopal Church, acting as curate for Dean MILMAN, and read the prayers; the next Sunday he went to a Presbyterian kirk and officiated as Precentor, that is, led the singing. As they have no organs or other musical instruments in Scottish kirks, the Precentor stands under the pulpit, dings his tuning fork, and raises the tune which the congregation follows as it can. Of course Mr. GLADSTONE has got Scotland all right by these judicious operations, but he cannot afford to neglect Ireland, and you may expect to hear that he crossed over to Belfast, dined with an Orange Lodge, then hurried to Dublin, and rose at 6 o'clock to serve mass for his Eminence, Cardinal CULLEN, breakfast with Barrister BUTT, dine at the castle, and take his toddy with the Fenians. The Earl of SHAFTESBURY made some nice, pious and jocular speeches in Glasgow, a short time since, which were generally received with favor; but he made one little blunder when he spoke of a working man and his wife and children walking out of a Sunday afternoon, disporting in the meadows. It is very wicked in Scotland to take a walk on Sunday—much more to disport on that day, and the Earl was called to account. He has written to say that what he meant was that the children—the very small ones—might probably disport a little; but not their parents, who would walk on in peaceful dignity, all piety and sobriety.

LOYALTY TO THE QUEEN.

During the thick fogs that have been blanketing London it has been rumored that on account of the continued illness of the Queen, caused by vaccination, a regency was to be established; or, as some had it, the heir apparent was to exercise some of the royal prerogatives, live in Buckingham Palace, and have an addition of £30,000 to his income. But the *Morning Post* says:

"The character of her Majesty is well known. So long as the power to fulfill her functions remains to her she will not abate one jot of her duties, or delegate a single responsibility of the Crown. No one can take the place of the Queen. The identity of the sovereign is of absolute necessity to the requirements of the people, which only petitions to be allowed to greet with the heartiness which is deep-rooted in its memory the illustrious presence which ought again to stand forward to receive the tribute of a nation's loyalty."

And Mr. OTWAY, M. P., at Chatham, said:

"When the crown Queen VICTORIA now wears descended to other heads, this country would realize the great loss it had sustained. It would remember her Majesty's consistent constitutional conduct, and also that the country had prospered under her in a way that no other country had prospered at the present time. They would also remember that she had set an example in her life of purity that had had an influence over all the women of the country."

Loyalty is a beautiful accomplishment; but when Mr. OTWAY says that all the female purity in England is the result of the good example of the Queen, he seems, to an unintelligent foreigner, to be flattering Her Majesty at the expense of thousands of women who are quite as good as she is.

CHURCH AND STATE.

Mr. BRUCE has been written to respecting the supposed Roman proclivities of certain members of the Cabinet—you see what Mr. GLADSTONE has done to set people's minds at rest, as far as he is concerned. Mr. BRUCE writes that "no member of the Cabinet has any desire to advance Popery, or to injure Protestantism." Now as one member of the Cabinet is a practical Catholic—one who goes regularly to Mass and frequents the Sacraments—it would be rather strange if he did not desire to advance the religion he professes and practices. The gentleman I refer to is the Postmaster-General, a clear-headed, sound-hearted, stalwart-framed Irishman, who is conducting the model institution to the general satisfaction. We now send letters, and whatever we please to put in them, which is not dangerous to the mails, all over the United Kingdom, at the rate of a penny an ounce, four ounces for two pence, eight ounces for three pence, twelve ounces for four pence. So far, so good; but if you make your package over twelve ounces, you must pay a penny an ounce. The post will carry a package eighteen inches long, nine wide and six deep, solid gold, if you like, but you must pay one penny an ounce; and this, I fancy, would be the cheapest way to send gold from Land's End to John o'Groats.

CATHOLICISM AND ITS INCREASE.

I have written of the rapid growth of the Roman Catholic Church in England—so alarming to many Protestants, while others look upon it as one of the signs of the last days. Here is an example: A woman died a few days ago in Manchester, who came to that town when it contained one priest and eight Catholics. Her family increased the number to seventeen. Manchester has now a bishop, a dozen or more churches, and a Catholic population of one hundred thousand. It is much the same in most of the large towns in England. England has now a Catholic Missionary College, and it is sending some missionaries to America, and to what is here imagined to be its most benighted population, the negroes. They begin in Maryland, but have strong hopes of being able to convert the entire colored race; as the negroes are supposed to have that docility of disposition and love of ceremonial and ritual which adapts them to Catholic usages. It may be so, but I have been led to believe that they were rather more inclined to the more demonstrative, not to say noisy, services of certain Protestant denominations. The Episcopalians never did much with the negroes in the South. Perhaps they were too Low Church. Ritualists may be more successful.

THE PURCHAS CASE.

That reminds me of the hard case of Rev. Mr. PURCHAS, the Brighton Ritualist, who was some time ago condemned for having stood, or knelt, or done something contrary to the Acts of Parliament for the regulation of divine worship. He has been cited to pay the costs, which amount to the modest sum of $10,000. He cannot pay, and must probably go to prison. Mr. VOYSEY, the Heresiarch, has had his costs paid by subscription.

THE RELIGIOUS AGITATION.

The Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol thinks that the Church and State agitation in England must soon come to a crisis. "If our Church," he says, "is really to be the National Church, differences cannot be allowed to exist." But the most striking and fundamental differences do exist. They widen; and there is no power that can hinder them. Mr. NEWDEGATE, amid the appalling incursions of disguised Jesuits, finds comfort in the sympathy that must exist between England and Russia, because each has a national Church. The Churches are not in communion with each other. England has a constitutional, parliamentary government; Russia is an unlimited Despotism.

CONDITION OF MANCHESTER.

The Bishop of Manchester is about the busiest man upon the Bench. I do not know of one who makes more speeches, or whose speeches contain more extraordinary statements. At a meeting for the reclamation of fallen women, in Manchester, on Wednesday, he said that "the three thousand women of this class in Manchester had all been Sunday scholars. He believed Sunday-schools were not doing all they ought to Christianize the juvenile population, and the system of touting for scholars by giving tea-fights in Winter, and organizing long excursions in Summer, was a positive evil. Scholars returned from long journeys higgledy-piggledy without teachers, and, after Winter parties, dancing was allowed, and it was not always of an innocent kind." Manchester, as I have observed it, seemed to me specially remarkable for the extreme youthfulness of a large portion of this too numerous class of its population. Girls, who seemed from ten to twelve years old, were common. And there, as elsewhere in England, their position and profession are so much a matter of course that they have little of either shame, or its mask, bravado. "Why are you out so late at night?" I once asked one of these mere children. "I am getting my honest living," was the reply. And the simple, straightforward, business-like way in which persons of this class ply their vocation is one of the most hopeless things about it. Novelists and poets write of them from their own ideas of how they ought to feel, but very few of them seem to care for any better life than the one they are leading. Suicide, which is not common among them, comes oftener from drink than remorse.

INFLUENCE OF SUNDAY-SCHOOLS.

As to the Sunday-schools, the Bishop may be not far wrong; only whatever brings young people together in any way might be denounced as justly. Neither Sunday-schools nor chapels seem to have much restraining influence over the English lower classes. You can scarcely understand the amount of matter of course demoralization. Here is a scene of London life which gives another aspect of social immorality. It was a funeral from an alley near the Adelphi Theatre in the Strand. The mourners were all dirty, and many were drunk. When four cabs and a hearse drew up there was a rush for seats. Eight people were packed into each cab, made to carry four, and the coffin having been strapped on to the hearse the procession moved off; semi-intoxicated men staggering by the side of each cab, vociferating to those within, and the street boys yelling delightedly at the extraordinary scene.

CHEAP MEAT.

Canon KINGSLEY, since his return from the tropics, has turned his attention to the use of Australian beef, which he says is good, and costs only sixpence a pound, equal to fourpence for butcher's meat, and he suggests combination among consumers to get it straight from the importers. "At present," he says, "the anarchic isolation of the middle-class of society costs every family a heavy sum yearly." That is so; but if we cut off all retail profits what is to become of this nation of shop-keepers?

TOPICS FOR SPIRITUALISTS.

The *Quarterly* contains in its leading article an attack by Dr. CARPENTER, the Physiologist, on Mr. CROOKS and the other new converts among scientific men to spiritualism, or the doctrine of a psychic force, as they have rechristened it. This, and the report of the Dialectical Society, will renew the discussion of the subject in the highest scientific and social circles. Quite apropos, Mr. HOME has just returned from St. Petersburg with his young wife. She came with a party of her relations to Paris, where the marriage took place on Monday week at the Greek Church, and last Tuesday they came to Malvern to spend a portion of their honeymoon. The lady is a descendant of a princely house, a petite brunette, with little hands and feet, high-arched instep and nice manners. Her family is very rich, and the estates willed to her by her uncle are said to be as large as some German principalities. It is a curious circumstance that Mr. HOME should marry two Russian ladies of noble birth, and both, as I judge from what I have seen of this one and heard of the other, quite remarkable women in mind and character. The first Mrs. HOME, is said by those who knew her, to have been a most beautiful and saintly character. Her son is certainly a boy of a thousand.

THE DEATH OF MR. BABBAGE.

Mr. BABBAGE, the eminent mathematician, and inventor of the Calculating Machine, who "taught machinery to think," died a few days ago and was buried at Kensal Green, attended by one solitary friend and three or four relatives. Not even one of the carriages of the noble, literary and scientific men who used to attend his soirees were sent to his funeral—the only one present being that of the Dowager Duchess of SOMERSET. I cannot account for this strange neglect unless it be that Mr. BABBAGE spent, instead of making, a fortune in the pursuit of his favorite science. If he had stolen a few millions there would have been plenty of carriages at his funeral; if he had managed to kill, or invent the means of killing even a few thousands of his fellow-creatures, he would have statues erected to his memory.

MONADNOCK.

A BRIGHT SUNDAY.

Our Church-Goers and Promenaders—The Park and the Suburbs.

With a curious unanimity all the English poets have joined in heaping abuse upon the month of November. HOOD has written an ode on it—one of his best—and SCOTT assures us in melodious verse that "November's skies are chill and drear." Our French friends say it is the month which Englishmen choose for the commission of suicide, and that in London gun-powder, arsenic, coffins, hearses, crape, black cloth, and all such matters necessary for the completion of a quiet and comfortable suicide and a respectable funeral, always rise in price about this season of the year. But in this quarter of the globe November is usually one of the pleasantest months in the year, taking it altogether. It is true that the trees are bare and the wind often rattles in a sturdy and not to be put off manner at our bed-chamber windows, particularly if they happen to be at the top of a house that rears its head above its fellows; it is true too that overcoats and gloves, and thick boots and furs, and all sorts of wrappings, are by no means uncomfortable, and that a bright fire and hot coffee in the morning are not to be despised during this much-abused month of November; but at the same time the atmosphere, cleared and purified by the west wind, is so bracing, and the skies, when the sun condescends to show himself, are so bright and cloudless, that with us November is really a very pleasant period of the year indeed. Yesterday was one of our brightest and pleasantest of November days; so bright, indeed, that one was irresistibly reminded of the fact that "all that's bright must fade, the brightest still the fleetest," and that in a very few weeks the winter snow may lie full knee deep at our doors. So our citizens determined to make the most of the bright November weather yesterday, and turned out for church and promenade in large numbers. At our fashionable places of worship the congregations were large, and such displays of furs and velvets, it may safely be said, have not been seen there before on any Sunday of this season.

The horses that bore the fashionables to the shrines selected by them for offering up their devotions, it is true looked rather cold in their patent leather and silver harness, and the coachmen that drove them and the footmen that opened the carriage doors looked colder still, but then church must be attended at least once a day, even if horses do catch colds and servants get an attack of the bronchitis. Those who could not afford carriages went afoot like sensible people, kept their blood in circulation, and, doubtless, expended any superfluous warmth they might thus have acquired on their devotions, and then when church was over there was the pleasant walk home, up the avenue or round the square, and to the ladies the pleasure of seeing all the new Winter fashions, and displaying their own, and thinking of the Grand Duke and the famous Miss Kilmansegg, who, as HOOD relates, "went to the church a miss, and a duchess returned to her carriage," and speculating on this wondrous fact, and whether or not such a fate might not be in store for them. To the Park a number of adventurous people, who enjoyed the bright sky and did not mind a little wind, betook themselves. It was too cold to sit, for when there is a breeze down town it is always blowing a gale in the Park, so they kept moving, and inhaled enough oxygen and ozone to last them all the week, and give them good appetites for their dinners. To our German population the Park is a very great attraction, but not on Sundays. Then Guttenberg, and Hoboken, and Weehawken, and Fort Lee, and some of the German settlements around Jersey City, prove magnetic. To these places they resort by thousands, taking their families with them, and spending a large portion of the day there, indulging in a good deal of talk and tobacco and lager beer, but interfering with nobody, and conducting themselves generally as good citizens should. One of their favorite places of resort, the Elysian Fields, is now no more. Already the march of improvement, so called, has made havoc with its stately old trees and pleasant greensward. The Dryads have fled, and if ever "nymphs and sylvan boys were seen, peeping from forth its alleys green," they are seen no longer. At any rate we have been assured by a most veracious gentleman who mourns over the departed glories of this once pleasant spot, that for many years past he has never caught sight thereof a single nymph or sylvan boy, and that he veritably believes no one else has.

Cause of the Death of Dr. Stanton, Auditor Elect of Pennsylvania.

BEAVER, Penn., Nov. 9, 1871.

To the Editor of the Pittsburg Gazette:

The lamentable death of our friend, Dr. STANTON, has been so variously explained, that it is due to his memory that a truthful statement of the case should be given to the public.

About six weeks ago Dr. STANTON made two post-mortem examinations, in doing which, he had to handle for over an hour, decomposing tissue and inhale the impure air from the opened bodies. No immediate bad result was noticed; but two weeks ago he spoke to his professional friends about it, and said he believed his system had been slightly poisoned, as he had not felt perfectly well since the examinations. Last Friday a small erysipelas inflammation appeared on his left cheek, accompanied by a slight chill; on Saturday, at 5 P. M., the erysipelas involved the whole of the cheek and one-half of the nose. There was also a slight fever. The portion of the face involved in the disease was exceedingly tender, and he said the burning in it gave him no rest. As his physician was leaving him, he remarked that he had lost so much sleep for several nights, that he seemed to have got past his rest, and thought it best to take a small injection of morphia to enable him to pass the night comfortably. His physician offered to give him the injection, but he said he would administer it himself, as he did not wish to take it until near bedtime. At this time Dr. STANTON was cheerful, but manifested no excitement. He was not confined to bed, and he walked about the room with almost his usual vigor.

Dr. STANTON took the morphia between 7 and 8 P. M., inserting it deeply into the inner part of the arm near its junction with the shoulder; the dose was about one grain. For a while afterward he conversed pleasantly with his family and then went to sleep. About 9½ P. M. his wife became alarmed at the character of his breathing and finding it impossible to awake him sent quickly for neighboring physicians. Medical attendance reached him by 10 P. M. His breathing was then stertorous, his heart's action feeble and irregular, his pupils greatly contracted, his extremities cold and his stupor profound. Every remedy and appliance known to science were promptly used for his relief, but without avail. He continued to sink until 1½ o'clock on Sabbath morning, when he expired. In the opinion of those physicians who witnessed this sad death scene, Dr. STANTON's death was caused by the unusually prompt and complete absorption of the morphia, prostrating a system already struggling with cadaveric poisoning. Thus perished one of the brightest ornaments of the medical profession; a victim to his professional devotion, and to the remedy he had so often successfully used to relieve the sufferings of his fellow-men.

D. MCKINNEY, JR.
J. E. JACKSON.

The Eighth Judicial District—Election of Judge Lamont.

Later returns show that GEORGE D. LAMONT, the regular Republican candidate, has been elected Judge of the Supreme Court for the Eighth Judicial District, instead of Judge MARVIN, as first reported. His majority is over 7,000. The Buffalo *Express* says:

"Judge LAMONT was appointed a Justice of the Supreme Court to fill the place vacated by Hon. NOAH DAVIS in 1868. He retired after completing that term, and Judge TALCOTT was elected for the full term. Judge MARVIN's term expires in January, and Judge LAMONT is elected to succeed him. The age of the distinguished Judge MARVIN would render him ineligible in a little more than a year, and his retirement would then be necessary, in case of his re-election. For this reason it was thought best to put in nomination one who could serve a full term if elected. Some injudicious friends of Judge MARVIN saw fit to renominate him as a candidate against Judge LAMONT. The result is as we have stated, and could not have been otherwise in a district strongly Republican."

Panic in a Richmond Tobacco Factory.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Nov. 10.

A great panic was created in the factory of Mr. J. B. PACE, on Twenty-second, between Main and Franklin streets, yesterday, which for a short time gave rise to much alarm and excitement in the neighborhood. It seems that in moving some tierces of tobacco in the third story of the building some plastering became loosened, and falling on the heads of those at work on the floor below, created apprehension that the building was falling, and instantly a rush was made for the front windows, and through these the whole of them jumped to the pavement below, a distance of fifteen feet, and scattered in every direction. There were 200 hands employed on this floor, and every one of them ran for the windows, prostrating in their flight everything in their way. One boy ran to the far end of the building, and pulling up a part of the floor, descended through it to the floor below. The panic extended to other portions of the building, and for a time all operations were suspended. The excitement reached even Henrico County Court, then in session, and every one ran over to see what was the matter. So far as our reporter could ascertain, there were but few casualties. One man had an arm broken, another had his face badly cut by dashing through the windows, and others were more or less bruised in their fall.

THE MAMMOTH MARKET.

A Description of the Market Building in Thirty-fourth-Street—Its Management and Promises to the People.

The new mammoth market at the foot of West Thirty-fourth-street, North River, is progressing admirably. The miseries of Washington and Fulton, our present large markets, must soon be reckoned among the things of the past. They have afforded unpleasant gossip for years, but we shall soon have to herald the opening of a great public resort, which if properly managed will be a great blessing to the denizens of this City. The location of this market is at the foot of Thirty-fourth-street, North River. Its projectors are prominent merchants of this City, who, recognizing the necessity for a great market, and seeing in the erection of one a profitable investment for their money, about two years ago formed a company which is known as the Manhattan Market Company. The site of this market embraces five acres, and includes the bulkhead adjoining the river, upon which last it is proposed to erect an additional market building when the chief structure is completed. This location gives all the desired facilities for receiving produce from all the country round. The building covers the entire block bounded by Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth streets and by Eleventh and Twelfth avenues. The exterior elevation is a very imposing one; it is of one story, with a dome-shaped roof surmounted by a clock-tower rising 200 feet from the centre of the building, supported on five massive iron columns.

The building in its extreme length runs parallel with the streets named 800 feet; the side elevations facing the avenues measure 200 feet in length. There are in all twenty main entrances—five in each front, while the windows of the structure, nearly one hundred in number, are so constructed as to be made available in case of necessity for instantaneous egress. In the centre of the extreme length on either street and on a line with the great tower is a graceful façade rising as high as the summit of the dome and constructed to embrace the minor offices of the Company. Each of these is surmounted by a tower 110 feet high. The elevation on either avenue is, however, the most imposing one. This in its centre corresponds with the façade described, but in addition is flanked by two graceful minarets, surmounted by flag-poles, which rise to an elevation of 72 feet. The material of the building is iron, brick and stone, and it is to be as nearly fire-proof as it can be made. The fronts are of Philadelphia brick, laid at fitting places, in ornamental designs; the trimmings are of Lockport stone, and the dome of iron; the roofing in part of charcoal tin, laid on felt, and part of ornamental slate. The central turret will have a clock face at an elevation of 170 feet, facing each cardinal point, and on each corner turret there will be two. Entering beneath the grand façade on either avenue, say on Eleventh, above us are the chief offices of the Company, which are reached from the vestibule by iron stairways. Continuing through the vestibule, we enter the market place, whose area is 160,000 square feet, ample accommodation for about 1,000 dealers, wholesale and retail. The interior space is admirably divided. The great thoroughfare for the people, running from avenue to avenue, is 30 feet in width, and the transverse passages from street to street are of like width, while all the other numerous passages are ten feet wide. The eastern half of the market will be devoted to the retail business, the western to the wholesale. The retail department will be divided into some five hundred spaces for stalls, the largest of which will measure 10 feet by 10, the smallest 10 feet by 5, of which the dealer may secure as many as he needs. The wholesale department will contain also five hundred spaces for stalls, the largest being 12 feet by 20, the smallest 17 by 10. The floor of the building will be of slate 2 inches thick, laid on concrete. The building will be lighted from the great dome by 2,000 burners, arranged so as to literally flood the place with light, and preclude the necessity of special lighting of their stalls by dealers. These lights will be communicated with by electricity. In connection with the building will be four grand restaurants, one at each end of the great entrances, while underneath the eastern end of the building is a huge ice cellar 200 feet by 108. It is thought that this mammoth market will be ready for opening early in the new year.

Thanksgiving Proclamation of Gov. Baldwin, of Michigan.

Another year is drawing to its close, and through the loving kindness of Almighty God, who, in wisdom created the earth and established the heavens, our lives have been preserved; a year of rich mercies—of peace and plenty—of bountiful crops and general health—yet not without its lessons of sorrow. While as a people we have enjoyed much of earthly happiness, and have been blessed with the abounding mercies of God, through His dear Son, we have also been permitted to see the uncertainty of earthly possessions, in the devastating fires which have brought desolation to many families, and suddenly deprived thousands of our citizens of the rewards of industry and toil. While we humble ourselves for our sins, let us, with one accord, lift up our hearts to God in thanksgiving and praise, for His great mercies toward us, for the earnest sympathy and noble charity which have so largely alleviated the suffering of our afflicted people. In devout recognition of our dependence upon the Supreme Ruler of men, I do hereby appoint Thursday, the 30th day of November, as a day of thanksgiving and praise. Let us on that day, in our respective places of public worship, and with our families at home, rejoice in the goodness of God and render unto Him the tribute of contrite and grateful hearts. Let our thanksgiving find expression in acts of benevolence and deeds of charity to the sorrowing, the sick, the poor and the needy, and let us invoke the Divine blessing upon our State and our nation.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State, at Lansing, this 8th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, and of the Independence of the United States the ninety-sixth.

[SEAL.] HENRY H. BALDWIN.

By the Governor:
DANIEL STRIKER, Secretary of State.

Gov. B. Gratz Brown, of Missouri—His Habits.

A Democratic paper in Missouri publishes the following reply from Gov. B. GRATZ BROWN to a private letter from a Democrat, in which he was told he would prove the most acceptable "Liberal Republican" candidate for President:

STATE OF MISSOURI, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, CITY OF JEFFERSON, Oct. 27, 1871.

J. H. Robertson, Fayette, Mo.:

MY DEAR SIR: I am just in receipt of your letter of the 15th inst., and have to thank you for the very kind expressions toward myself it contains. Be assured that the principles which have governed me so far in the conduct of our State affairs will be pursued to the end without any deviation. Let me add, too, with perfect frankness that I believe they offer moreover the only true solution for our national problem and the only way to a restoration of genuine peace and fraternity.

* * * * * * *

In regard to another matter to which you refer—the circulation of prejudicial reports charging me with gross intemperance, it is but justice to myself to say that they are unwarranted and untrue—the mere exaggerations or inventions of partisan malice. That I may have occasionally taken a stimulant in ordinary society in times past, is not a matter that I either choose or care to deny; for although I have been one of the best abused men in the State during a long public career, yet I have ever thought it best to let slander be refuted by the general conduct of my life, rather than by any word of protestation from myself. I can say to you, however, and to those who have given me their confidence and elevated me to the high position of Governor, that they need not apprehend that any disgrace will be inflicted upon them by me. I can say further, too, for your satisfaction, that realizing the sinister use that was being made of insinuation and innuendo about the ordinary courtesies of entertainment, and not feeling willing that our great State should be put to the defense in regard to the character of its Executive, but rather that it should stand above suspicion and above even malignity, I determined some time since to vindicate this reputation by habits of total and entire abstinence. From that time to the present, I give you my word that I have adhered rigidly to such determination and have not permitted myself to use anything in the shape of alcoholic drinks. I propose to maintain the same attitude so long as I may be charged with any administration of public affairs; nor do I arrogate to myself any special credit for so doing. It is no matter of effort to forego indulgence that may prove detrimental to the discharge of duty, that may invite misrepresentation, and that does not involve even any confirmed tastes. For the reasons I have stated, for other reasons not essential to state here, and from the conviction that forces itself upon my mind that public morality is entitled to all the benefits that may accrue from examples of temperance and virtue in those elevated by public confidence to public position, I shall cheerfully go forward to contribute all in my power to justify that expectation, and render marked and characteristic that example.

I have the honor to remain, my dear Sir, yours truly,
B. GRATZ BROWN.

One Very Sore Spot—The Legislative Lobby.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, Nov. 11.

There is one very sore spot in the modern system of legislation which the friends of reform in this State must speedily and effectually heal up. We refer to that nest of thieves known as the "lobby." For years it has been impossible to secure the passage of any important measure, where individual interests were to be benefited, without the aid of the men who hang around the Legislature and around Congress, and contrive to embarrass and prevent legislation or to make it move at a rate of progress to suit them. These men are professional "bribers." Those in this State are well known to all who ever have had occasion to spend any time at Albany. The NEW-YORK TIMES makes a desperate attack on some of these leeches, as will be seen in another column. All honest journals ought to assist the TIMES in this assault upon a serious and dangerous form of corruption.

The people have just elected representatives to the Senate and to the Assembly in whom they have confidence. Some bad men from both parties may have succeeded in being elected to the Legislature; but, as a general thing, we believe that the next Legislature will honestly and zealously strive to correct all the public evils that are brought to its attention and come within range of its legitimate jurisdiction. It cannot do a better thing than take, at the opening of the session, such steps as will show the lobbyists that their occupation is gone. These corrupt go-betweens must be ejected from the legislative halls. The officers of the Houses and the members of the important Committees must be men who would no more listen to the advances of a professional lobbyist than they would stop to talk with one afflicted with a loathsome or dangerous disease.

It is true that attempts have been made frequently to crush the "lobby," but the attempts have not been followed up as vigorously as they ought to have been. The right kind of action in denunciation and repudiation of the professional lobbyists would at least block their game and throw them on their backs at the coming session. A good, well-aimed, effective blow at the lobby would be one of the most hopeful signs of earnest effort for reform that the next Legislature could give to the people.

New Railroad Projects in Georgia.

From the Augusta (Ga.) Constitutionalist, Nov. 10.

In every section of our State there is great activity and energy displayed in constructing and projecting new railroads. The public mind, it would seem, has been fully impressed with the belief that railroads will successfully work out the problem of restoring our former prosperous condition. The North and South Road, from Columbus via Lagrange to Rome, and the Griffin, Monticello and Madison Road are being constructed. It is beyond doubt that the Air Line Road, from Atlanta to Charlotte, N. C., is being pushed forward energetically. In addition to these roads, there are the projected North-eastern Road, from Athens to Clayton, and the Augusta and Hartwell Road, from Augusta to Clayton. And now a new road is projected—one that directly interests the people of Augusta. We allude to the proposed road from Augusta to Laurens, S. C., via Greenwood, on the Columbia and Greenville Railroad. This road, we think, would add largely to the business of Augusta. In addition to the roads referred to above, which are only a few of those before the public at this time, our attention has been called, by one of our leading merchants, a gentleman well versed in railroad matters, to the advantages to be reaped by a railroad from Athens to Dalton, Ga. A glance at the map of Georgia will demonstrate that the distance between Dalton and Augusta could be reduced fully fifty miles by such a road, as compared to the present route. This idea is a bold one, and may now seem to be impracticable, but time will prove it to be a correct one. In view of this suggestion it might be policy for the North-eastern Railroad Company to so locate their contemplated road as to secure the advantages of the shortest line to the great West via Dalton, and at the same time reach Knoxville via the Blue Ridge connection.

A Curiosity of Housekeeping in New-Hampshire.

From the Boston Transcript, Nov. 10.

Within a mile of the city of Concord, N. H., on the free-bridge road leading to the "dark plains," on the easterly side of Merrimac River, is a newly-built miniature house, the dimensions of which are only about ten feet long, eight feet wide and seven feet high. It has two small windows and a door on the front side, and a stove-pipe through the roof is substituted for a chimney. In this diminutive dwelling reside a man and wife, with four children from six months to six years of age, all of decent appearance and of at least ordinary intelligence. Probably there is not another instance of such compact housekeeping among Americans out of large cities. The house is situated near a public watering-trough, at a turn in the road. The eldest of the children mentioned (a bright little boy) seems to make a business of standing on the top of the trough and unchecking the horses that come up, thus often receiving a reward of a few cents for his ingenious enterprise.

A Man's Religious Faith Prevents His Marriage.

From the Troy Times, Nov. 11.

Last evening a large company gathered at the house of a young lady in Albany to witness the ceremony of her marriage with a young man of that city. They waited and waited, but the young man did not appear. Finally a committee was sent in search of him, and after a considerable absence they returned evidently dejected and disappointed. The explanation they gave was as follows: It appears that the clerk is a member of the Jewish persuasion, and his intended bride a Christian. It was his intention to deceive the girl and prove faithless to his own creed by marrying her; but as the moment advanced for the ceremony he became more restless, and conscious of the act he was about to commit, it preyed upon his mind until he became almost delirious. About 6 P. M. yesterday, he apprised his parents of what was going on, and that was the end of the affair.

The November Meteors.

The annual fall of November meteors may be looked for to-morrow or next day. There is no reason to anticipate any special display, but if the clear atmosphere which made the sky so beautiful a few nights ago when there was such a beautiful exhibition of the aurora borealis again favors us, we shall probably see a goodly show of these shining visitants from another sphere. Perhaps no subject of astronomical research is invested with greater interest at the present time than that which relates to comets and meteors. A few facts seem to be clearly established in the history of the November meteors. They have a period extending a little over thirty-three years, during which time they revolve in an exceedingly eccentric orbit, coming, when nearest the sun, within that of the earth, and extending far out in space beyond the planet Uranus when at the greatest distance from the sun. This great eclipse is filled with tiny bodies called meteors. It varies in breadth in its course, sometimes measuring hundreds of thousands of miles, and at others dwindling to dimensions indicated by tens of thousands. The earth in its circuit around the sun crosses this stream in November of each year, when we have a display of shooting stars. Once in thirty-three years the earth passes through the richest portion of the zone or stream, and then we have a grand show. The last exhibition of this kind occurred in 1866; the next will occur in 1899. It is said that a telescopic comet is associated with the meteors moving in the same orbit. Astronomers state that this comet was introduced into the neighborhood of the sun, more than a thousand years ago, by the attraction of the planet Uranus, and that ever since meteors and comets have continued to revolve into their new orbit, and will continue to revolve till some more powerful attraction bends their course in a new direction. The velocity with which these meteors move has been computed, and it is found that they penetrate the upper regions of the atmosphere at the rate of forty miles a second. The depth of the belt or stream can also be measured at any part the earth may cross. In 1867 it was 50,000 miles; in 1868 it was not less than 500,000 miles. The meteors appear, as we look at them, to radiate from a point in the constellation Leo, which is therefore called the "radiant point," and the meteors are named for this reason Leonides.

It will be remembered that there was an unusual exhibition of August meteors this year. Not many were observed in this country, but the French observation, which was systematic and thorough, gave the recorded paths of hundreds and thousands seen at different stations in France and other parts of Europe. The best time for observation is about 3 o'clock in the morning, for the constellation Leo is then in the east, and in a good position for sight-seeing. One good glimpse of this phenomena will be a sufficient reward for hours of watching.

The Brooklyn Carnival—Aid for the Orphan Asylum.

A carnival will be held in Brooklyn for the benefit of the Orphan Asylum, an admirable institution, which is shortly to be transferred to the new building on Atlantic and Kingston avenues. The centre of attraction will be the Academy of Music, which will be opened on Tuesday with a grand display of useful and ornamental articles at very moderate rates. There will also be, during the week of the carnival, many pleasing entertainments at private houses, which will unite the charm of social intercourse with the glow of self satisfaction, occasioned by assisting one of the noblest charities in the world. The beauty of the Brooklyn ladies and the boundless charity of the gentlemen are so well known, that the success of the carnival is assured before it is even commenced. The private entertainments will prove a very attractive and profitable feature in the programme.

Capture of Receivers and Recovery of Stolen Goods.

On Saturday last the store of HERMAN WESCHLER, at No. 151 Myrtle-avenue, Brooklyn, was entered by burglars, who carried away property valued at upward of $1,000. Capt. ALLAIRE and Officer MAHONEY, of the Fourth Precinct, yesterday found a portion of the stolen property at the residence of HENRY and BENJAMIN LEVY, No. 3 Division-street, consisting of remants of velvet, brown rep, silk, blankets, &c. They arrested the parties, and brought them before Justice HOGAN, at the Tombs Police Court, where WESCHLER identified the goods as his property, and the prisoners were held to await trial.

A Man Suffocated.

A fire broke out yesterday morning on the second floor of the tenement-house, No. 78 Clinton-street, owned by C. F. BECKER. The room where the fire originated was occupied by JOHN MAHN as a sleeping apartment, who was suffocated before he could be got out. Damage by fire $300. The body was taken to the Morgue, where Coroner KEENAN will hold an inquest.

THE BROADWAY SWINDLE.

The Amount of Fees Demanded in the Matter of the Widening of Broadway—The Ever-Patient Tax-Payers to Pay Twice Over at the Rate of Seventy-five Per Cent. Above the Statutory Limit.

This morning, at 10 o'clock, a bill of costs in the matter of the widening of Broadway, from Thirty-second-street to Fifty-ninth-street, will be presented before Judge CARDOZO, in Supreme Court Chambers, and a motion will be made that it be taxed and allowed. The amount of the bill is $137,525. The enormity of the charge thus sought to be made can only be fully appreciated by stating the specific items. The amount of fees allowed to the three Commissioners is $10,000 each, or $30,000 in all. By the law of 1863, which specifically repeals all other laws preceding it, as to the compensation of the Commissioners, it is provided that the fees shall not exceed thirty cents in the aggregate, or ten cents per lineal foot, of the street to be widened. From Thirty-second to Fifty-ninth-street the most liberal estimate of the distance will not exceed 7,500 lineal feet. This, at ten cents the foot, would make an allowance of $750 for each Commissioner, $2,250 for all three, or a reduction of $27,750 from the amount charged in the bills, in plain violation of the statute.

The amount charged for surveyor's fees is $43,000, for work which, at a liberal estimate, could in no case exceed $10,000, or $33,000 less than the amount now sought to be allowed. Clerk hire which is charged at $10,000, cannot be reasonably worth more than $500, or $9,500 less than the amount charged. Drafting and copying reports is charged at $25,000. This sum would pay twenty-one clerks at the rate of $100 a month for the entire period of one year. This number of clerks, employed for a year, are capable of making a record, after the form necessary in street-opening, of every street, block, house, lot and shantie in the Cities of New-York, Brooklyn, Jersey City, Westchester and far up the Hudson. The amount of this charge is about equal to the entire cost, including both Marshal's fees and clerk hire, of taking the census of the City of New-York with its population of over 900,000 souls.

For advertising the sum charged is $17,000. By the provisions of the statute, the notice to property holders to put in objections or make claims is directed to be inserted in but two papers for a period of thirty days, and a notice in the same number of papers of the taxation of costs for ten days subsequently. A most liberal estimate for this would be $500, or $16,500 less than the amount claimed. For printing and stationery they charge $5,025, or nearly $4,500 in excess of a reasonable allowance.

Thus it would appear that, in a bill which would be reasonably fixed, allowing a liberal margin, at $25,000, an excess of over $92,000 is sought to be charged against the tax-payers of the City.

But what will be thought of this bill when it is remembered that almost the entire work charged for, even at this frightful rate, has been already paid for out of the City Treasury. So far as the labor of any of the parties to this charge is concerned, except in the trifling matter of clerk hire, and but little of that, the present report is a repetition of the one filed in the same matter nearly one year ago. In connection with that report, which had to be withdrawn in consequence of the inopportune death of County Auditor WATSON, a bill was presented taxed by Judge CARDOZO on the 27th of December, 1870, and subsequently paid by Controller CONNOLLY, amounting to $165,632 40. The items in this latter bill are as follows: Charles G. Cornell, as Commissioner, $14,000; J. S. Hennessy, (one of the present Commissioners,) $14,000; and to Jas. B. Nicholson, as Third Commissioner, $14,000; to John A. Bagley, for surveying, $58,969 35; to George H. Purser, a clerk to Commissioners, $8,000; room rent, $500; William C. Rogers, for printing and stationery, $6,761 40; Joseph C. Skaden, Daniel O'Connor and Bernard Smythe, $4,000 each as appraisers; George H. Purser, for drafting and copying reports, $26,543; William Sinclair, clerk, $1,500; printing and advertising, $7,067 50.

From these facts and figures, taken from the official record, it will be apparent that it is now sought by the Street Opening Ring to charge against the tax-payers, not only a bill seventy-five per cent. in excess of a just estimate, but to charge at the same infamous rate twice over.

Northern and Southern West Virginia Railroad.

On the 31st ult. a meeting of the corporators of the Northern and Southern West Virginia Railroad Company was held at Clarksburg. The requisitions of the charter in subscriptions to its capital stock and otherwise being complied with, the organization was completed by the election of nine directors—the majority of whom are residents of the States of Pennsylvania and New-York. It is the purpose under this charter to build a railroad from the Pennsylvania line via Charleston, to the Kentucky State line, with a view also to connect with the Pennsylvania Central Railroad at or near Greensburg in that State. This being accomplished, a short and the most practical and direct railroad line is obtained from New-York City to Memphis, and the part of the line in this State, with a short distance in Pennsylvania, is the only link to the consummation of this grand continental railroad line, reaching from New-York City via Memphis, El Paso, to San Diego on the Pacific coast. The road from Memphis to San Diego, we all know, is soon to be built under the patronage of the Federal Government.

This road will pass through a continuous, unbroken coal-field, from its entrance into the State of West Virginia to the Kentucky line. No such coal-field exists on either hemisphere, and this is not all. Nearly the entire line passes through an extensive belt of fertile lands, capable of sustaining a dense population, and much the larger portion in forest, embracing a growth of timber of the most valuable variety. All these will find a market, and millions of dollars will thus be worked out of the consummation of this contemplated work, assuring facilities for ingress and egress to the vast numbers who will inhabit the interior line of our State.

It is not claiming too much to say that the iron, coal and timber developments to be accomplished by this work should make it a subject of interest to every part of the United States. If Pittsburg, Philadelphia, New-York, and elsewhere can, as they will be, furnished with iron at $18 per ton, instead of $36 per ton, the present price, it is at once a subject not only of general interest, but of the first importance and value to the whole country.

Embezzlement by Railroad Employes—They are Committed for Trial.

Detectives SISSON and RUSS, employed by the Erie Railway Company, yesterday arrested JOHN E. DEMAREST, for upward of twenty years a baggage-master in the employ of the Erie Railway Company, and for some time stationed in that capacity at the Pavonia Ferry, foot of Chambers-street, and his sons CORNELIUS and J. ORVILLE DEMAREST, assistant baggage-masters in the employ of the above Company, on a charge of embezzlement. It appears that for some time it was suspected that the prisoners were defrauding the Company, and the detectives received orders to watch them. They were at last successful, and they found that DEMAREST and his sons were in the habit of retaining from $10 to $20 per day of the money received for overweight baggage, and entering smaller sums on their check-books. The detectives ascertained that during the months of October and November the prisoners had embezzled upward of $500 in this manner. It is not known for how many years back this system of robbery has extended. They were taken before Justice HOGAN, at the Tombs Police Court, yesterday, who committed them. They confessed their guilt, and the elder DEMAREST, who is the owner of considerable property at Hackensack, N. J., expressed a wish to make restitution.

Arrest of an Alleged Murderer.

JOHN and JAMES GORMAN, residing at No. 422 East Fourteenth-street, called at the Eighteenth Precinct Station-house yesterday and stated that EDWARD MCGORY had, on the night of the 10th ult., feloniously assaulted JOHN O'BRIEN, who has since died suddenly, while in the liquor-store of ROBERT MCELROY, No. 501 East Eighteenth-street. Our readers will no doubt remember the circumstances as given at the time of his death, of an unknown man walking into the above liquor-store and falling on the floor, immediately expiring. Upon examination it was found that his skull had been fractured. Nothing more was known of the case by the authorities until yesterday, when the above statement was made. Officer MCCORT was immediately sent out with a description of MCGORY, whom he soon after succeeded in arresting and locking up. Coroner KEENAN was notified of the arrest, and ordered MCGORY to be sent to the Tombs to await the result of the inquest, which will be held at an early day.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 220.—*United States vs. Russell.*—Appeal from the Court of Claims. This was a petition for compensation for the seizure and use of three steamers belonging to RUSSELL, by the military authorities. The jurisdiction of the Court was questioned below, but the decision was that there was not such an "appropriation" of the property as prohibited the Court from taking jurisdiction under the act of July 4, 1864, but that there was such an employment and use of the steamers in the service of the United States as raises an implied promise on the part of the Government to reimburse the claimant for the money expended by him in moving the steamers, and also a fair and reasonable compensation for their services. The Government contends here that by the act of July, 1864, in the language of Mr. Justice Field, in Fylor vs. United States, (9 Wall. 45-49) it was intended to include all taking and use of property by the army and navy, in the cause of the war, not authorized by contract with the Government;" and that if this be so, then the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims does not extend to this cause, for the act so expressly declares.

Corley & Clarke and John J. Weed for the claimants; Attorney-General Akerman and Assistant Attorney-General Hill, for the Government.

No. 223.—*The United States vs. Clyde*, and No. 224.—*Clyde vs. The United States.*—Appeal from the Court of Claims. These are cross appeals from the judgment of the Court of Claims, respecting compensation by the Government for the services of two steamers of the claimant under charter parties with an Assistant Quarter-master of the army. The Court held that the Quarter-master General had no arbitrary power to reduce the rate of compensation fixed by the charter party as to time already passed, after the services were commenced; and allowed the claimants to recover at the charter rates up to the date of his knowledge that the Quartermaster-General had ordered the reduction; but for all time the boats were in the service subsequent to this knowledge the Court held that he voluntarily left them in the service, subject to the restrictions of the order and the reduced rates, and held that he should not recover for that period. It was also held that suit on the claim for one of the steamers was premature, because it had not been submitted to the proper department. Both parties appeal, the defendant insisting that he should recover under the charter party for all the time his boats were in the service, and that under the later practice of the Court it was not necessary that the claim should be presented to the Department; and the Government contending that the Quartermaster-General disapproved the charter party rates, and that from that moment the claim must be regarded as a disputed one; and that by a subsequent settlement Clyde had receipted in full, which was a full satisfaction of the claim.

Chapman, Peck and Durant for claimant; Attorney-General Akerman and Assistant-General Hill for the Government.

No. 367.—*The Northern Railroad Company et al. vs. The People of the State of New-York.*—Error to the Supreme Court of New-York. This was a proceeding below to obtain a decree declaring the Northern Railroad Company insolvent and dissolved, for neglecting to pay its notes for more than a year, and for certain acts which it was contended should be construed into a surrender of its franchises. The case presented the constitutional question whether the Legislature of the State had the power to authorize the second mortgage bond-holders to form a corporation for, and to take the property and effects of the Northern Railroad Company or of its stockholders, without due process of law, which the Company alleged had been the case; and the decision below, as claimed here, sustained the verdict of the act of the Legislature, and the error is based upon the theory that the act of the Legislature was in violation of that provision of the Federal Constitution which prohibits any State from passing any "law impairing the obligations of contracts." Motion is made to dismiss, upon the ground that the question raised was not necessary to the determination of the case, and that it was not actually decided or considered by the Court below; and therefore that this Court has no jurisdiction to review.

J. HABLEY ASHTON, for motion; CALEB CUSHING, opposed.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Ingraham, P. J., Barnard and Cardozo, JJ.

Nos.	Nos.
3—In the matter of the application of Commissioners of Central Park.	59—Devoe vs. Godwin.
6—Foley vs. The Mayor.	66—Havemeyer vs. Ingersoll.
7—In the matter of the applicat'n of Mayor.	269—Wagstaff vs. Bartlett.
8—In the matter of the applicat'n of Mayor.	94—The People ex rel. Foley vs. Smith.
9—The People vs. Michael Norton.	96—The People ex rel. Lonch vs. Becker.
10—The People vs. R. B. Connolly.	98—Howland vs. Taylor.
12—Malcolm vs. Allen.	100—The People ex rel. Parsons vs. Keller.
13—Same vs. Same.	102—In re Dietz.
22—Galinger vs. Galinger.	125—Fessenden vs. Swift.
53—In matter of applicat'n of Nat. Mechs' Bk'g Association.	126—Walsh vs. Sexton.
54—In matter of applicat'n of S. B. White.	127—Coggill vs. McAloney.
56—In matter of applicat'n of Archer, receiver.	128—Washburn vs. Le Baron.
	129—Tucker vs. Woolsey.
	130—Perkins vs. McDavitt.
	131—Murphy vs. Kelly.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Brady, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M., and Calendar called at 12 M.

Nos.	Nos.
2—Brummer vs. Wurzburg.	64—White vs. Woods.
25—Lake vs. Abrams.	102—Winter vs. Livingston.
26—Smith vs. Davis.	105—McKinley vs. Lamb.
42—Ingersoll vs. Roe.	

Calls begin at 108.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
— —Teller vs. Routh.	147 R. C.—Voight vs. Gt. Western Ins. Co.
337—N. Y. Guaranty and Indemnity Co. vs. Flyan et al.	178 R. C.—Rollins vs. Moynagh.
211 R. C.—Trenton Iron Co. vs. Langdon Rolling Co.	271 R. C.—Schuster vs. Continental Ins. Co.
199½ R. C.—Winch vs. Mayor, &c., N. Y.	325 R. C.—PensacolaLum. Co. vs. Gilchrist, Jr.
151 R. C.—Jaffrey et al. vs Liv., N. Y., and Phila. S. S. Co.	13—Jahn, adm'x, &c., vs. The Mayor, &c., of N. Y.
109½—Clancey vs. Byrne.	191—Taylor vs. O'Connor et al.
335—Jonas vs. Staten Island R. R. Co.	217—Brown vs. Jarvis et al.
387—Jonas, &c., vs. Staten Island R. R. Co.	377—Dempsey vs. Appleton.
431—Jacobs vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.	563—Halle et al. vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.
37½ R. C.—Lindsley vs. European Petroleum Co.	594½—Schepler vs. Preuss et al.
	1022—Lewis vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.

Part II.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by McCunn, J.

Nos.	Nos.
563—Aring vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.	677—Palmer vs. Marshall.
585—Klein vs. Badenhop.	1189—Steele vs. Page.
1105—Frohlichstein et al. vs. Heller et al.	1201—Genin vs. Watts.
641—Fillette vs. Herman.	1205—Quinn vs. Donnolly.
561—Cushman vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.	1209—Millington vs. Weyman.
681—Levi et al. vs. Bridgewater P't. & C. Works et al.	1213—Martine vs. Tinkham et al.
1077—Brodie vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.	625—Dumont vs. Richert.
	1215—Mitchel vs. Gordon et al.

Part II.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Daly, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Set-down Causes.

Nos.	Nos.
983—Smith vs. McGovern.	906—Quinlan vs. Sixth-av. R. R. Co.
944—Archer et al. vs. Elkins et al.	812—Cameron vs. Derkheim.
345—Wise vs. Broadway & Seventh-av. R. R. Co.	876—Owen vs. Laurence.
151—McTerney, infant, vs. Murphy et al.	1080—Maas et al. vs. Brumigan.
993—Breen vs. Rich.	1082—Jex vs. Turner.
1028—King vs. Wolff.	1047—Ottman vs. Smith.
436—Latourette vs. Decker et al.	465—Friedman et al. vs. Hirsch.
393—Blumenthal vs. Collins.	47—Nuhn et al. vs. Terhune.

Part II.—Held by Larremore, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
946—Honigsberger, by guardian, vs. Second av R. R. Co.	1068—Chittenden et al. vs. Towle et al.
947—Same vs. Same.	820—Ritter vs. Vanderworth.
932—Carroll vs. Butler.	1045—McEvoy vs. Third-avenue R. R. Co.
1050—English vs. Cohen.	1083—Gray vs. Eastburn.
1064—West et al. vs. Curry.	1083½—Schaffer vs. Mason.
1301 (By order.)—Schott, administratrix, &c., vs. Wright et al.	1084—Shaw vs. Theis.
1302 (By order.)—Same vs. Same.	1085—Germania Bank, N. Y., vs. Patterson et al.
1303 (By order.)—Same vs. Same.	

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

Before C. P. Daly, C. J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

No.	No.
155—Runkle vs. Trapp.	154—Tone vs. Cambreling.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Joachimsen, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Non-jury causes only until the 15th inst.

Nos.	Nos.
6988—Roll vs. Sour.	7406—Haas vs. Higgins.
7106—Noyes vs. Bates.	7407—Lang vs. Trabert.
7198—Derrickson vs. Smith & Sayer Manufacturing Co.	7408—Ungar vs. Jones.
7212—Waschansky vs. Leight.	7409—Jordan vs. Lewis.
7315—Tuthill vs. Crotty.	7410—The Eclectic Life Insurance Co. vs. Farley.

Part II.—Held by Gross J.—Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
7341—Biel vs. Koelber.	7139—Charlock vs. Krager.
7328—Gross vs. Christ.	7140—Davidson vs. Glover.
— —Hein vs. Rodman.	7146—De la Vergne vs. Mayer.
7338—Flager vs. Prouty.	7149—Lewis vs. Middleton.
— —Schaffer vs. Newburg.	7154—Becker vs. Franklin.
7228—Newell vs. McKensie	7155—Spiro vs. Erhardt.
7289—McChedsey vs. Aaron	7156—Welles vs. Elliott.
7256—Meyor vs. Bauer.	

Part III.—Held by Curtis, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
7755—Smith vs. Mountcastle Man'g Co.	7637—Same vs. Same.
6824—McLernon vs. Harrigan.	7635—Dickinson vs. Mills.
7312—Heim vs. Rodman.	7638—Same vs. Same.
7404—Nelson vs. Belton.	7636—Adams vs. Mills.
7512—Maurer vs. Honech.	7983—Welch vs. Sprague.
7634—Philips vs. Mills.	7748—Secor vs. Bachtel.
	7910—Harris vs. Fuller.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Bedford, J.

Nos.	Nos.
1—The People vs. Daniel Foley, John O'Brien; homicide.	5—The People vs. William Sousseley; grand larceny.
2—The People vs. Frederick G. Knapp, Henry Meyers; forgery.	6—The People vs. Mary E. Anderson, Sarah J. O'Neill; larceny from the person.
3—The People vs. Cornelius Mahony, Thomas Ford; grand larceny.	7—The People vs. Thomas Smith; larceny from the person.
4—The People vs. Charles Davenport; grand larceny.	8—The People vs. John Leon; grand larceny and receiving stolen goods.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 11.

FIRST BOARD.

$25,000 U.S. 5-20 C., '62.111⅞	5,000 Ohio & M. C. bs. 93⅜
4,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '64. new.......113⅜	7,000 Ohio & Miss. 2d. 80
4,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.114	9,000 Chi. & N. W. C. 92⅛
10,000 Tenn. St. 6s, old. 67	3,000 A. D. & I. C. 7s. 96
1,000 do. 67¼	6 Bank of Com.....113⅛
10,000 Tenn. St. 6s, n.. 67	80 Ninth Nat. Bank.120
1,000 Va. 6s, Cons.... 63¾	12 do.....119
5,000 do. 64	5 do.....118
10,000 Va. St. 6s, Def... 28	200 Con. Coal of Md.... 42
10,000 do. 28⅛	100 Pac. M. S. S. C bs. 44⅜
1,000 Ga. St. 7s, G. bs. 91¼	200 do...bet. call. 44⅜
14,000 N. Car. 6s, S. T. 15	600 West. U. T.....b. c. 64⅛
59,000 S. Car. St. 6s, n. Jan. & July.... 35½	10 N. J. C. L. & I. C. 71
30,000 do. 35¼	30 do...bet. call. 71⅛
45,000 S. Car. St. 6s, n. April & Oct.... 31⅜	10 Sp. M. Coal...b. c. 67½
3,000 Mo. St. 6s..b. c. 95½	5 Am. M. U. Ex..... 58⅛
3,000 do. 96	100 N. Y. C. & H. R. b. c. 91⅛
500 California 7s.....111⅛	10000 N. Y. C. & H. Cs. bet. call..... 86⅜
1,000 Erie 1st M...... 97½	500 Read. R...b. c. b30.109⅛
3,000 Mich. S. S. F.bs.100	10 Panama R......... 55
10,000 Cen. P. Gold bs.102⅛	100 Union Pac. R...... 24⅜
3,000 do.102⅜	100 do...bet. call. 24⅜
4,000 Union P. 1st M.. 89⅛	200 Chi. & N. W...... 60⅛
43,000 do. 89⅛	300 do......s30. 60⅛
2,000 H. & St. Jos. 8s, Conv. bds..... 98⅛	100 do...bet. call. 60⅜
5,000 do. 98	100 do........s3. 60⅜
13,000 U. P. 7s, L. G. B. 78⅛	200 N. J. Cen. R......106⅛
5,000 U. P. 10s, Inc... 80	43 do......107
1,000 B. & S. I. 1st 8s, S. F. bds. 97	200 Chi. & R. I. R....101¾
2,000 Ill. Cen. bds....105⅛	100 Mil. & St. P. R.... 56⅜
1,000 C., R. I. & P. 7s..1 1⅛	600 Tol., W. & W..... 61⅛
1,000 Mor. & Es. 1st..101⅜	10 Mil. & St. P. Pref. 77⅛
1,000 C. & T. S. F. bs.101	100 P., F. W. & C. G.. 95⅛
	200 Del., Lack. & W..107
	100 Alt. & T. H. Pref. 54
	10 Chi., Bur. & Q.....128

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C..117⅛	100 Erie Railway. ..s3. 31⅛
4,000 U. S. 5-20, C., '64.111⅜	200 do...b.c...b3. 31⅛
4,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '65.112	100 do. 31⅛
5,000 U. S. 5s. 10-40 C.109⅜	100 do......b3. 31⅜
35,000 U. S. 6s Cur.....112⅛	100 Union Pacific R.. 24⅛
100 Canton Co....b. c. 71	150 N. Jersey Cen.R..107
100 Quick. Min. C...o.. 18⅛	200 Chic. & N. W. R.. 61
100 Quick. Pref.......c. 24⅛	100 do...bet. call. 61⅛
100 Mariposa Pref.... 1⅜	300 Pitts.,Ft.W.&C.G. 95⅜
200 W. Un. Tel.....b. c. 64⅜	100 Boston,H.&E.R.. 2
100 Pacific Mail S. Co. 45⅜	200 Mor. & Essex R.. 95
25 Am.M.Un.Ex.b.c. 58⅛	100 Han. & St. Jo. R.. 60⅛
200 U. S. Express.b.c. 56⅜	400 do. 60⅛
100 N. Y. Cen. & Hud. 91⅛	100 do. 60
100 L. Sh. & Mich.S.R. 85⅛	300 Tol.,W.&W.R.b.c. 62⅛
200 do...bet. call. 85⅛	400 do. 62⅛
100 do. 85⅛	400 do......s3. 62⅜
30 L.S. & Mich.S.Scp. 97⅜	

MONDAY, Nov. 13—A. M.

Although interrupted by the suspension of nearly all business on Election Day, the general trade of the past week was quite satisfactory, and public confidence in the future was undoubtedly strengthened by the great triumph at the polls of the City Reform movement. The money market also improved after the Election, and was further assisted at the close of the week by the Bank return.

In regard to the effect of the closing up of the New Loan and the redemption of a hundred millions of the Old Five-twenties, on the First of December, concerning which inquiries are again made on Wall-street, we are more than ever assured that the whole operation will be concluded without the slightest ripple, one way or the other, on the Money market. There will be only a small amount of Gold employed in the settlement, and whatever is drawn out at Washington upon the Old Bonds, not exchanged with the Syndicate in London, will be replaced by a corresponding deposit of Gold to the credit of the Treasury in London.

The Customs Revenues received into the Treasury of the United States for the First Quarter of the current Fiscal Year, July 1 to September, amount to about $62,289,000 in Gold, as against $57,729,000 for the same Quarter of last year. The Second (current) Quarter of the year, from present appearances, will yield $48,000,000 against $42,008,000 for the corresponding Quarter last year. The gain of $6,000,000 will be partially due to the light entries of goods for consumption in the month of December, (and the last two weeks of November,) because of the pending change in the Tariff after the 31st December. The results of the first half of the present Fiscal Year, and without counting for the present any gain upon the last half, would more than cover the estimate which we ventured last Summer of $216,000,000 for the whole year, as follows:

COMPARATIVE AND ESTIMATED CUSTOMS.

	Present year.	Last year.
July 1 to Sept. 30	$62,289,000	$57,729,000
Oct. 1 to Dec. 31	48,000,000	42,008,000
Jan. 1 to March 31	55,100,000	55,277,000
April 1 to June 30	51,000,000	51,250,000
Total	$216,289,000	$206,264,000
Gold Interest	108,000,000	114,000,000
Surplus	$108,289,000	$92,264,000

The gain will have been made, so far as the first half of the year is concerned, after remitting $25,000,000 per annum in the shape of lower duties on Sugar, Tea and Coffee, and greatly enlarging the free list, or non-dutiable articles of the Tariff. These facts are significant of a constantly increasing trade in Foreign Imports, and without the drawback of an inadequate or stationary trade in Domestic Exports. They also encourage the opinion that in a very few years the Government may safely rest its entire expenses, as well as the Interest and Sinking Fund charges on the Public Debt, upon the receipts from Customs, and such stamp and miscellaneous receipts as are directly collected and without cost by the Treasurer of the United States, thus dispensing with the whole machinery of the Internal Revenue system and its army of Commissioners, Supervisors, Assessors and Collectors.

The weekly averages of the Associated Banks, Local and National, reporting through the Clearing-house for the week ending Saturday last, Nov. 11, compare as follows with the previous week, and also with the corresponding week last year. To which we add the Gold and Currency balances in the New-York office of the United States Treasury at these dates respectively:

Increase in Loans	$2,701,800
Increase in Specie	1,008,600
Increase in other Legal Tenders	2,055,100
Increase in Deposits	6,848,000
Decrease in Circulation	40,600

	Nov. 12, '70.	Nov. 11, '71.	Nov. 4, '71.
National Capital	$73,435,000	$73,183,000	$73,183,000
Loan Capital	12,129,800	15,516,6 0	15,516,600
Total	$86,564,800	$88,699,600	$88,699,600
Loans	266,176,386	284,672,700	281,970,900
Gold and Gold Notes	17,124,489	13,991,500	12,982,900
Other Legal Tenders	53,832,019	54,462,300	51,572,200
Deposits	196,620,937	214,275,400	207,427,400
Circulation	32,379,568	30,184,400	30,225,000
In Sub-Treasury	68,709,752	72,405,215	72,796,393

The Bank return published this morning exhibits the relative strength of the movement in respect to the lawful money held as against the circulation and deposits, to which we add the position of the movement the week before, and also of the movement of the corresponding week last year:

	Nov. 4, '71.	Nov. 11, '71.	Nov. 12, '70.
Deposits	$207,427,400	$214,275,400	$196,620,937
Circulation	30,225,000	30,184,400	32,379,568
Total	$237,652,400	$244,459,800	$229,000,505
Required 25 ₱ ct.	$59,413,100	$61,114,950	$57,250,126
Gold and Greenbacks	64,555,100	68,453,800	70,956,508
Excess	$5,142,000	$7,338,850	$13,706,382
Rate for money	7 ₱ cent.	6@7 ₱ cent.	5 ₱ cent.

The Bank movement continues to gain strength, and rapidly, on the present averages. The increase in Greenbacks from the West confirms the newspaper information from Chicago and Cincinnati of an abundant, if not superabundant, supply of Currency to move the Grain and Provision crops. It will be noticed that the Banks are gradually running up their Discount line to the relief of their mercantile dealers. We believe it can now be assumed that the Money market has passed the Fall crisis, and the prospect ahead to the New-Year is of steadiness at fair rates of interest, which is all that can be reasonably expected at this particular season of business.

The Important Entries at New-York, embracing foreign Dry Goods and General Merchandise, for the past week, were $6,323,017 as against $4,906,600 for the corresponding week last year. The Exports of Domestic Produce, other than Gold and Silver, were $5,564,262, against $5,181,858 same week in 1870. The exports of Gold and Silver, $368,846, against $410,135 same week in 1870. The Customs in Gold paid into the New-York Office of the United States Treasury for the week were $2,270,000. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by rail, 23,387 bales.

The Gold values of the Import entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York, exclusive of Foreign Specie, for the calendar year 1871 are as follows, the figures being official to Oct. 1, and since semi-official from the Custom-house:

January	$28,583,376	September	$33,010,576
February	31,992,723	Oct. 7	7,033,388
March	38,448,670	Oct. 14	6,244,339
April	32,634,773	Oct. 21	7,115,036
May	34,146,019	Oct. 28	7,826,357
June	30,246,412	Nov. 4	6,485,100
July	30,865,304	Nov. 11	6,323,017
August	38,065,810		
Total since Jan. 1			$339,021,899
Same date 1870			272,631,686
Increase in 1871			$66,390,213

The Currency value of Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign Goods re-exported from New-York since Jan. 1, is as follows:

January	$18,837,876	September	$20,863,302
February	18,739,742	Oct. 4	5,558,596
March	22,139,322	Oct. 11	5,009,052
April	18,930,047	Oct. 18	5,831,474
May	18,019,785	Oct. 25	5,276,064
June	18,596,128	Nov. 1	4,918,236
July	17,869,653	Nov. 8	5,864,262
August	19,510,337		
Total since Jan. 1			$205,663,876
Same date 1870			158,935,532
Increase in 1871			$46,728,344
Gold Nov. 11, 1871			111¾ ₱ cent.
Gold Nov. 12, 1870			111¾ ₱ cent.

The Exports from New-York of Gold and Silver Coin and Bullion, since Jan. 1, are as follows:

January	$2,149,211	September	$2,130,320
February	4,522,066	Oct. 7	500,127
March	7,569,880	Oct 14	515,308
April	9,593,029	Oct. 21	601,843
May	9,615,678	Oct. 28	413,681
June	8,004,738	Nov. 4	488,161
July	11,233,695	Nov. 11	368,846
August	2,701,287		
Total since Jan. 1			$69,507,890
Same date 1870			55,276,538
Increase since Jan. 1			$5,231,352

The following are the Customs receipts in Gold, and the interest paid on the Public Debt in Gold, at the New-York office of the United States Treasury, since Jan. 1:

Customs received.		Gold interest paid.	
January	$12,806,929	January	$16,666,108
February	12,681,658	February	2,455,111
March	15,651,956	March	4,042,915
April	12,960,609	April	1,036,783
May	12,159,163	May	15,520,492
June	10,676,314	June	2,372,304
July	12,459,997	July	17,125,211
August	17,545,240	August	2,044,250
September	16,230,895	September	4,308,838
October	12,775,258	October	1,786,929
Nov. 4	1,467,490	Nov. 4	5,369,111
Nov. 11	2,270,000	Nov. 11	3,858,000
Total, 1871	$139,205,617	Total, 1871	$76,585,052
Total, 1870	126,629,705	Total, 1870	78,569,047

After the late Boards on Saturday, the following quotations were made, as compared with Friday night:

CLOSING PRICES—NOV. 11.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s	109⅞	109½
United States 5-20s of 1862	111⅞	111½
United States 5-20s of 1867	114¼	114⅜
American Gold	111⅞	111⅞
Bills on London, 60 days	108⅛	108⅜
N. Y. C. and Hudson	91⅞	91⅞
N. Y. C. and Hud. Debt Ctfs.	86¼	86⅛
Reading	109⅞	109⅝
Chicago and Rock Island	101⅝	101⅝
North-west Common	60⅞	60⅜
North-west Preferred	89⅛	89⅜
Pacific Mail	45⅛	45⅛
St. Paul Preferred	77	77⅜
St. Paul Common	56½	56⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	39½	39⅜
Toledo and Wabash	61⅞	62¼
Western Telegraph	64½	64⅛
Erie	31⅛	31⅛
Union Pacific	24⅛	24⅜
Lake Shore, old Stock	103⅞	103
Lake Shore, Ex-Scrip	85½	85⅜
Lake Shore, Scrip	79⅛	79⅛

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent., reg., '81.....115⅝	5-20 coup., n. 1., '65....113⅜
6 ₱ cent., coup., '81...117⅛	5-20 reg., '67.....113⅛
5-20 reg., '62.....111⅛	5-20 coup., '67.....114⅛
5-20 coup., '62.....111⅛	5-20 reg., '68.....113⅛
5-20 reg., '64.....111	5-20 coup., '68.....114⅛
5-20 coup., '64.....111⅛	10-40 reg.....109⅛
5-20 reg., '65.....111⅛	10-40 coup.....109⅛
5-20 coup., '65.....111⅛	6s Currency.....112⅝
5-20 reg., n. 1., '65.....113⅜	

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, old..... 67	R. I. 6s.....102
Tenn. 6s, new..... 66⅜	Ala. 5s..... 65
Va. 6s, old..... 60	Ala. 8s..... 98½
Va. 6s, new..... 68	Ark. 6s, Funded..... 50
Va. 6s, reg., old..... 51	Ark. 7s. L. R. & F.S.is. 43
Va. 6s, reg., '66..... 65	Texas 10s, '76..... 89½
Va. 6s, deferred..... 28	Ohio 6s, '81.....105⅛
N. C. 6s, old..... 37½	Ohio 6s, '86.....106
N. C. Funding Act,'66. 21	Ind. 5s, War Loan....100
N. C. new bonds..... 19	N. Y. Reg. Bounty L.108½
N. C. Special Tax..... 15	N. Y. Coup. BountyL.108
S. C., Jan. & July..... 35⅜	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '77.107
S. C., April & Oct..... 31⅛	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '78.107
Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jo. is. 93	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '74.100½
Conn. 6s.....100⅛	

The Cotton movements at all the ports, for the week and season compare as follows with last season:

	1870.		1871.	
	Week.	Season.	Week.	Season.
Receipts	131,000	678,556	105,400	565,195
Exports	52,280	281,196	41,151	230,850
Stock on hand	....	315,723	....	297,186
Price Low Middling	....	16c.	....	18⅛c.

COURSE OF THE STOCK MARKET—THE WEEK.

		Nov. 12, '70.
American Gold	111⅝@111⅞	111⅜
U. S. 5-20s, May and November	111⅜@111⅛	108⅛
U. S. 5-20s, January and July	114@114⅛	109⅝
U. S. 5 ₱ cents, 10-40s	109⅛@109⅜	106⅝
Central Pacific 6 ₱ cents	102⅛@103@102⅛	91
Union Pacific 6 ₱ cents	88⅝@89⅛	92⅝
New-York Central	90⅛@91⅜	92⅜
New-York Central Scrip	85⅜@86⅝	87⅜
Rock Island	101⅝@103@101⅝	113⅛
Lake Shore	100⅛@103	93⅛
North-west Common	60⅛@60⅝	79⅜
North-west Preferred	89⅛@89⅝	90
Reading	108⅛@109⅝	101⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	38⅜@39⅜	32⅛
St. Paul Common	57@56⅛	60⅛
St. Paul Preferred	77⅛@77⅜	80⅜
Toledo and Wabash	60⅜@62⅜	52⅛
Union Pacific	24@24⅜	....
Erie	29@31⅛	23⅛
Western Telegraph	62⅛@64⅜	41⅜
Pacific Mail	46⅜@45⅛	42⅛

The sales of Gold for the week closed at 111⅞ ₱ cent. The Treasury Office paid out $3,858,000 Gold Interest on the Public Debt and sold $2,000,000 Gold on Thursday. The Office received $2,270,000 Gold Customs. The course of the Stock Market through the week was not especially interesting. The last prices of the New-York and Western Roads were about 1 ₱ cent. higher than on Saturday week. The Public Funds were steady, and the Pacific Road Mortgages stronger than on our previous weekly review.

In a communication which we published yesterday morning the types made the writer say that the towns and counties along the line of the New-York and Oswego Railroad had subscribed, in their corporate capacity, to stock to the amount of six hundred thousand dollars. The statement should have been that the amount approximates six million six hundred thousand dollars. The amount of road over which trains are at present in regular operation is two hundred and seventy-five miles.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

IMPORTANT

TO

Holders of 5-20 Bonds.

NO. 20 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK, Nov. 13.

To all seeking an investment combining large profit with abundant security, we recommend the FIRST MORTGAGE 7-30 GOLD BONDS OF THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

The high character of these Bonds is permanently established, and holders are fully protected, not only by the ample security afforded in the mortgage, but by a most rigid and economical administration of the affairs of the Company.

Capitalists, and all who require a PRE-EMINENTLY SAFE SECURITY, should investigate the claims of the Northern Pacific First Mortgage Bonds. They have thirty years to run, and bear interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent. in gold.

Many holders of Five-twenties are exchanging them for Northern Pacific at a large profit.

The highest current price will be paid for all marketable securities received in exchange.

Pamphlets, maps, and full information will be furnished on application to

JAY COOKE & CO.,

New-York, Philadelphia and Washington.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ EIGHT PER CENT. (8 p. c.) GOLD.

FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND LAND GRANT BONDS OF THE ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY,

In denominations of $1,000, $500 and $100, can be obtained from the undersigned, or through the principal Banks and Bankers throughout the United States.

These Bonds are being rapidly absorbed by investors and capitalists, and but a small amount remain untaken. The security behind them is ample in every particular, as they constitute a first and only mortgage on a trunk line of railroad, which will soon connect the City of St. Joseph, Mo., (an important railway centre,) with the Union Pacific Railroad at Fort Kearney, materially shortening the distance between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. In addition to this, the Bonds have a further security in the fact that there is included in the Mortgage the Company's magnificent Lands, amounting to 1,500,000 acres, known to be among the best in the United States. The Mortgage indenture prohibits the sale of these Lands at less than Four (4) Dollars per acre, and payable to the Trustees under the Mortgage, for the clear and express purpose of retiring these Bonds. The amount thus realized exceeds the entire amount of Bonds which can be issued, and leaves the road property and franchises free.

The Bonds have thirty years to run, with interest at Eight per Cent., free of tax, payable February and August in each year.

Both principal and interest are payable in gold.

The principal in New-York. The interest in either New-York, London, or Frankfort-on-the-Main, at the option of the holder, without notice, and in the gold currency of the country in which they are presented. They are coupons or registered.

Trustees, Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

Maps, circulars, documents and full information furnished on application.

Though acting as agents for the sale of this loan, our firm buy and sell in their regular business the Bonds of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, those of the Eastern Division being now quoted from 101 to 102 and accrued interest. These were originally placed by us at 97½.

TANNER & CO.,
Bankers, No. 11 Wall-st.

☞ OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS AND FINANCIAL AGENTS OF THE
CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY,
NO. 5 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We are now selling the last of the CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO FIFTEEN MILLION GOLD LOAN, secured by mortgage on the whole railroad property. These bonds combine perfect safety with a fair income, and a prospective advantage in their future market value. Holders of Five-twenties or other Government securities, can exchange for these bonds, and realize a handsome increase in the amount of their invested principal and their annual income, without impairing the security of their investment. They are issued in $100, $500, $1,000, either coupon or registered; interest six per cent. gold, payable May and November. Price, for the present, 93 and accrued interest from Nov. 1. We recommend them to our friends and customers with the same confidence with which we have always recommended the UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT and the CENTRAL PACIFIC BONDS.

We continue to buy and sell CENTRAL PACIFIC BONDS, and fully expect they will, in time, reach the price of Five-twenty Bonds. They are dealt in at all the principal money centres of the world. The Company have none left, and can issue no more on their main line, as the amount was fixed by act of Congress at $25,885,000. The property pledged to secure the bondholders is worth fully one hundred million dollars; the net receipts of the road for the year will be nearly three times the interest payments thereon.

We buy and sell FIVE-TWENTIES, TEN-FORTIES, EIGHTY-ONES, and CENTRAL or WESTERN PACIFICS, or receive them in payment for CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO BONDS at their current market price.

Deposit account of banks, bankers and others received, on which we allow four per cent. interest. Checks payable on presentation, without notice, the same as at a national bank.

HARVEY FISK, A. S. HATCH.
FISK & HATCH.

☞ EIGHT PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS OF THE MOBILE AND MONTGOMERY RAILROAD COMPANY, INDORSED BY ALABAMA, $13,000 A MILE ON A COMPLETED ROAD. PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION. FOR SALE AT NINETY-FIVE AND ACCRUED INTEREST BY

SOUTTER & CO.,
NO. 53 WILLIAM-ST.

☞ THE WEST WISCONSIN RAILWAY, which forms the chief link in the new and short through route from Chicago to St. Paul and the great North-west, will be completed, equipped, and in running order by the middle of November. The iron is down to within ten miles of Hudson, and is being laid at the rate of a mile a day, and the grading throughout is finished. One hundred and twenty miles have been in operation for a year, and had a large and profitable local business, and a still larger amount awaits its completion through St. Croix County to the shore of the Lake. The lumber traffic this Winter will be very heavy. Immense quantities are already piled up at the mills on the line of the road awaiting the completion of the connection with St. Paul, when it will be distributed over the treeless prairies of Minnesota and Iowa. Besides this local business the West Wisconsin will get a large share of the traffic between St. Paul and the Northwest and the Lakes. It is 100 miles shorter than the present line, and has direct connections with Chicago. The road has a valuable Land Grant of 1,000,000 acres in the best part of Wisconsin. This grant, with the Road itself, is pledged in support of the First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds which may be bought a 90 and accrued interest in currency of WHITE, MORRIS & CO., No. 18 Wall-st., and GWYNNE, JOHNSON & DAY, No. 16 Wall-st., Agents to the Company.

BANKING-HOUSE OF HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

☞ LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS, also Commercial Credits, issued, available throughout the world.

Bills of Exchange on the Imperial Bank of London, National Bank of Scotland, Provincial Bank of Ireland, and all their branches.

Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on Europe, San Francisco, the West Indies, and all parts of the United States.

Deposit accounts received in either currency or coin, subject to check at sight, which pass through the Clearing-house as if drawn upon any City banks; four per cent. interest allowed on all daily balances; Certificates of Deposit issued; Notes, Drafts and Coupons collected; advances made on approved collaterals and against merchandise consigned to our care.

Orders executed for Investment Securities and Railroad Iron.
CLEWS, HABICHT & CO.,
No. 11 Old Broad-st., London.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Nov. 11, 1871.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.	18	Leather, sides	19,993
Bees-wax, pkgs.	4	Moss, bales	89
Cotton, bales	5,903	Molasses, (N.O.) bbls	35
Cotton-seed, bags	314	Spirits Turp., bbls.	85
Copper, casks	122	Resin, bbls.	536
Dried Fruit, pkgs.	91	Oil-cake, pkgs.	300
Eggs, bbls.	1,374	Beef, pkgs.	250
Flour, bbls.	14,840	Cut-meats, pkgs	235
Wheat, bushels	173,151	Grease, pkgs.	93
Corn, bushels	57,400	Lard, pkgs.	838
Oats, bushels	46,267	Butter, pkgs.	3,5 7
Rye, bushels	30,700	Cheese, pkgs.	1,845
Malt, bushels	11,650	Tallow, pkgs.	185
Barley, bushels	37,324	Lard-oil, bbls.	107
Grass-seed, bushels.	2,000	Lubricating-oil, bbls.	47
Beans, bbls.	299	Pea-nuts, bags	300
Peas, bushels	195	Pecans, pkgs.	171
Corn-meal, bbls.	928	Rice, pkgs.	77
Corn-meal, bags	340	Starch, boxes	776
Buckwh't Flour, pkgs	175	Tallow-oil, bbls.	50
Oat-meal, bbls.	100	Tea, half chests	367
B. E. Peas, bags	82	Tobacco, hhds.	25
Hops, bales	6	Tobacco, bxs. & cs.	1,223
Hides, No.	713	Whisky, bbls.	435
Hides, bales	692	Wool, bales	82
Lead, pkgs.	282		

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *Italy*, for Liverpool—2,520 bales Cotton, 200 hhds. Tallow, 80 tcs. Tallow, 25,574 bushels Wheat, 100 tubs Lard, 3,000 Staves, 31,121 bushels Corn, 104 tcs. Grease, 25 tcs. Beef, 37 tcs. Lard, 608 boxes Bacon, 32 pkgs. Tallow, 296 boxes Cheese, 12 pkgs. Bees-wax, 4 cases Potash Salt, 600 bbls. Resin.

By the steamer *City of Paris*, for Liverpool—1,036 bbls. Apples, 359 pkgs. Butter, 4 pkgs. Hardware, 6 cases Organs, 708 bales Cotton, 343 bags Clover-seed, 1,145 boxes Bacon, 17 cases Handles, 1 Buggy, 2 sets Harness, 2,773 boxes Cheese, 28 tcs. Pork, 50 tcs. Beef, 114 casks Copper-ore, 9 boxes Canned Goods, 2,705 pkgs. Leather, 49 tcs. Lard, 228 boxes Meat, 10 bbls. Tongues, 4 cases Lamps, 41 pkgs. Sewing-machines, 2 cases Pumps, 130 boxes Hams, 50 firkins Lard.

By the steamer *Atlantic*, for Liverpool—189 boxes Bacon, 394 bales Cotton, 750 tcs. Beef, 26 hhds. Tobacco, 1,100 bbls. Flour, 69,770 bushels Corn, 52 hhds. Tallow, 2 bbls. Tallow, 828 boxes Cheese, 70 tons Fustic, 217 pkgs. Tea, 250 pkgs. Sewing-machines.

By the steamer *Calabria*, for Liverpool—1,170 bales Cotton, 15 bags Cotton, 288 bags Silver Ore, 215 bbls. Apples, 7 cases Worsteds, 82 boxes Bacon, 685 Dry Hides, 300 bags Clover-seed, 12 hhds. Tobacco, 1,800 boxes Cheese, 38 cases Tobacco, 23,197 bushels Wheat.

By the ship *Harvest Queen*, for Liverpool—7 bbls. Lubricating Oil, 60 hhds. Tallow, 91 Empty Cases, 15,356 bushels Wheat, 1,784 bales Cotton, 75 hhds. Tobacco, 225 bbls. Tallow, 1,000 Dry Hides, 236 logs Cedar, 23,068 bushels Corn, 87 bags Leather Chips, 500 boxes Corn, 72 boxes Clocks, 187 hhds. Tallow.

By the steamer *Australia*, for Glasgow—200 bbls. Resin, 2,193 bbls. Flour, 300 tcs. Beef, 21 hhds. Tallow, 87 bbls. Tallow, 94 cases Cabinet-ware, 7,494 bushels Corn, 485 bags Cotton-seed, 50 tcs. Lard, 4 pkgs. Grease, 60 bbls. Cotton-seed Oil, 7,791 bushels Wheat, 50 boxes Cheese, 60 boxes Bacon, 20 casks Sperm-oil, 49 boxes Tobacco, 4 hhds. Tobacco, 54 bales Hog-hair, 20 boxes Extract Dye-wood.

By the bark *Assunta*, for Bristol—21,224 bushels Wheat, 228 pkgs. Cotton-seed Cake, 1,000 bbls. Flour, 22 hhds. Tallow, 455 boxes Cheese.

By the bark *St. Mary*, for Havre—29,362 bushels Wheat, 100 boxes Spermaceti, 10 cases Crayons, 33 cases Bacon, 643 tcs. Lard, 3,000 Staves.

By the steamer *Main*, for Bremen—1 case Cigars, 250 bbls. Apples, 250 tcs. Pork, 1,250 boxes Extract, 350 bags Clover-seed, 527 bbls. Flour, 2 cases Feathers, 1 bbl. Lard, 700 tcs. Lard, 222 hhds. Tobacco, 13 cases Pipe, 2 cases Rubber, 7,662 bushels Grain, 11 pkgs. Machinery.

By the ship *Tamerlane*, for Antwerp—6,013 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the brig *Maggie*, for Naples—1,537 bbls. Petroleum.

By the bark *Pudel*, for Gibraltar and orders—2,393 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the steamer *Bolivar*, for Havana—10 pkgs. Telegraph Jars, 10 bbls. Beef, 2,527 lbs. Hams, 28 pcs. Copper Pipe, 28 Flanges, 41,374 gallons Wine, 15 boxes Bacon, 15 pkgs. Rope, 2,300 lbs. Tallow, 10 bbls. Cement, 4 cases Tools, 2,203 bbls. Potatoes, 200 bales Hay.

And from Philadelphia, for Naples (Nisita) by the bark *Erve*—99,418 gallons Refined Petroleum....For Cork, for orders, by the brig *Deodata*—74,254 gallons Refined Petroleum....By the bark *Saga*, for Liverpool—463 hhds., 158 tcs. Sugar-house Molasses.

COFFEE—In moderate request at about last quotations; sales here 1,875 bags Santos, by the *Flamsteed*, on private terms; and at New-Orleans, 700 bags Rio by the *Assam Valley* on private terms, and 3,500 bags do. by the *Leopoldina*, to arrive, at 15⅛c., gold, ₱ lb., in bond, usual terms.

COTTON—Has been quite moderately sought after for early delivery, at a further reduction of ⅛c. ₱ lb. on the lower grades; sales, 2,830 bales, (of which 100 bales were to arrive,) including 1,093 bales to shippers, 1,721 bales to spinners, and 16 bales to speculators. For forward delivery, a moderate business has been reported at about steady rates; sales, 8,300 bales, basis of Low Middling, including last evening, for December, 700 bales at 18⅛c.; January, 1,000 bales at 18 7-16c., 100 bales at 18⅜c., 100 bales at 18 7-16c.; February, 300 bales at 18⅝c.; March, 100 bales at 19c., 100 bales at 18 15-16c.; April, 100 bales at 19⅛c.; and today, for November, 400 bales at 18 1-16c.; December, 100 bales at 18⅛c., 100 bales at 18 5-16c., 1,200 bales at 18⅛c.; January, 1,100 bales at 18 7-16c., 100 bales at 18⅜c., 400 bales at 18 7-16c.; February, 1,000 bales at 18 11-16c.; March, 900 bales at 19c., 400 bales at 18 15-16c., 100 bales at 19c. The average quotations of yesterday's forward deliveries, as officially reported upon the bulletin, were as follows: November, 18.02c., December, 18.26c., January, 18.46c., February, 18.71c., March, 19c., April, 19.19c. The receipts today were 5,903 bales, including 873 bales per rail, 27 bales from Baltimore, 1,576 bales from Norfolk, 1,158 bales from Savannah, 1,147 bales from Charleston, 920 bales from New-Orleans, 402 bales from Galveston. The receipts at the shipping ports for the week were 105,599 bales, against 93,287 bales last week. The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1 have been 569,932 bales, against 678,056 bales same time in 1870. The following official quotations are based on Cotton running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	15⅞	16	16⅛	16⅛
Good Ordinary	17⅜	17½	17⅝	18
Low Middling	18⅛	18⅜	18⅝	19
Middling	18⅞	18⅞	19⅛	19⅛
Good Middling	19⅛	19⅜	20⅛	20⅛

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been quite sparingly dealt in at drooping prices. The main inquiry has been for shipping and choice family extras, the offerings of which have been comparatively moderate. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 8,800 bbls., all told, including very inferior to very choice Superfine State and Western at $5 75@$6 25; inferior to very good Extra State at $6 55@$6 90; very good to fancy at $6 90@$7 40; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $6 40@$6 75; poor to very good shipping brands round-hoop Extra Ohio, $6 70@$7 25 ₱ bbl. We quote:

No. 2 Flour, ₱ bbl.	$4 80@$5 80
Sour Flour	4 70@ 5 10
Superfine State and Western	5 75@ 6 25
Extra State	6 55@ 7 40
Extra City, shipping brands	6 60@ 7 40
Extra Genesee	7 50@ 9 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	6 70@ 7 25
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 30@ 9 00
Extra Western, shipping brands	6 40@ 6 75
Extra Western, trade and family brands	6 80@ 9 00
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	7 50@10 25

Southern Flour continues in slack demand at yielding prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 540 bbls., at $7 05@$8 10 for ordinary to very good, and $8 10@$10 25 for very good to very choice Extra ₱ bbl. Rye Flour has been in light demand at $4 35@$5 25 ₱ bbl.; sales, 225 bbls. Corn-meal continues inactive at $3 50@$4 10 for White and Yellow Western, $3 80@$3 90 for Jersey, and $4 35@$4 45 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales, 250 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been quoted a shade stronger on a limited offering of desirable samples. The demand has been fair, mostly for shipment, though in part for milling, but the firm views of holders have against free operations. Sales have been reported since our last of 103,000 bushels, all told, including White Western at $1 64@$1 73; Red and Amber Western at $1 55@$1 65, chiefly at $1 58 for fair ordinary Red and $1 62@$1 65 for Amber do.; No. 1 Spring, $1 56, which rate was bid at the close; No. 2 Spring, $1 51@$1 54 for Chicago and Milwaukee, chiefly at $1 51@$1 52 for Chicago, and $1 53@$1 54 for Milwaukee, afloat; closing firmly at $1 54 for prime samples of the latter; White Genesee at $1 66@$1 72, chiefly at $1 68@$1 69; Red and Amber do., $1 58@$1 65, ₱ bushel....Corn has been less active and rather less firm. There has been very little call from export buyers. Sales have been reported since our last of 65,000 bushels at 80c.@82c. for Mixed Western, afloat, closing at 80½c. for boat-loads, afloat; 78c. for do., in store; 79c.@81c. for new do.; 81c.@83c. for Yellow Western, in store and afloat: 82c.@92c. (nominally) for White Western, in store and afloat....Rye has been dull and irregular....Barley has been held with more firmness, on a reduced offering, but has shown less activity; sales have been reported of 10,500 bushels Canada West at $1 06, which price was bid at the close, with $1 08 generally asked for prime samples; 1,300 bushels six-rowed State at 90c....Barley Malt has been very dull and quoted unsettled....Oats have been offered more freely, and have been quoted less firm. At the modified figures, business has been fairly active. Sales have been reported since our last of 104,000 bushels at 53½c.@54c. for Mixed Western, afloat, closing with sellers at 53½c. for average samples; 51½c.@52c. for straight do., in store; 49c.@52c. for Black; 53½c.@54c. for State; 54c.@56c. for ordinary to choice White Western and White Ohio, from track, store and afloat.

BAGS AND BAGGING—An active call has been noted for Bags, of which 989 bales have been sold at 15c., currency; and 500 bales to arrive by the *Winged Hunter*, at 10c., gold, in bond. Bagging unchanged.

HEMP—Further sales of 500 bales Jute were reported at 5¼c., gold; and 500 bales Jute Butts at 3⅛c., currency, ₱ lb. Market unaltered.

MOLASSES—Quiet within our previous range; sales, 45 hhds. English Islands, on private terms; and 57 bbls. old crop New-Orleans, at 48c.@55c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been inactive on the basis of $4 75 for strained; sales, 700 bbls. Pale and white at $7 50@$9 50 ₱ 280 lbs....Tar has been dull at old rates; 25 bbls. Wilmington were sold at $3 75 ₱ bbl....Spirits Turpentine, quiet at 68c.@68½c.; sales, 69 bbls. We quote: Spirits Turpentine, 68c.@68½c.; Crude nominal; Resin, $4 62½@$10 ₱ 280 lbs., the latter for extra choice White and Window Glass; Tar, $3 50@$4; Pitch, $4 25@$4 50 ₱ bbl.

PETROLEUM—Refined has been in quite moderate request, on the basis of 22¼c.@22⅜c. for Standard White, early delivery, with sales reported of 5,000 bbls. for export, at equal to the current quotations; and 4,500 bbls. at 22⅜c.; also 3,000 bbls. January to March delivery, at 23¼c. At Philadelphia, business tame, with 22⅜c.@22½c. as the nominal quotations....Crude in bulk has been more sought after on the basis of 12¾c., with 12⅞c.@13c. asked; offerings less urgent. Sales have been reported of 4,000 bbls., deliverable weekly through the first three months of 1872, at 13¼c. Shipping Crude has been quiet, but quoted about steady at 17c. in the local market. At Philadelphia, sales have been made of 12,000 bbls., deliverable through the current month, to suit vessels, on private terms. The current quotations there, as here, for early delivery, is 17c. ₱ gallon....Naphtha has been inactive at former figures....At the Creek, there was rather more firmness apparent, under the monthly report, showing a slight reduction in the average daily production in October, as also in the stock on hand at the close of the month. The prevalent quotations were $4 05@$4 10 for Upper, and $4 25@$4 35 for Lower Road deliveries; sales have been reported of 5,000 bbls., Upper Road, buyer the remainder of the year, at $4 20; and 2,000 bbls. do., Lower Road; seller remainder of the year, at $4 20 ₱ bbl.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork has been fairly active for early delivery, opening weaker as to price, but closing with more steadiness. Other kinds have been quite firmly held, but have not attracted much attention. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 1,550 bbls. for early delivery, at $13@$13 25, chiefly at $13@$13 25 for Western Mess; $15 for fancy new Mess; $9 50@$10 for new Prime to Extra Prime; $11@$11 25 for Prime Mess, ₱ bbl. For forward delivery there has been a slow call noted for Western Mess, on the basis of $14 37 seller March; sales, 500 bbls....Dressed Hogs continue in moderate demand at 5¾c.@6¼c. ₱ lb....Cut-meats have been in moderate request at 10c.@12c. for Hams, 5¾c.@6¼c. for Shoulders, 7¾c.@8¼c. for Bellies, ₱ lb.; sales 140 pkgs....Bacon has been quite active since our last at about former prices; sales, 3,650 boxes, for prompt and forward delivery, including 100 boxes Short Rib, December delivery, on private terms; 100 boxes Short Clear, November, at 8¼c.; 1,000 boxes Long and Short Clear, December, January and February delivery, at 8c.@8¼c.; 1,150 boxes Long Clear February delivery, at 7¾c.; 750 boxes Cumberland and Short Clear, Chicago delivery, mostly in January, at 6¼c. and 6¾c.@6⅞c., respectively, with other odd lots within the previous range, mostly for export. ....Lard has been held with much more confidence, on a moderate call and light offering for early delivery. Sales have been reported of 970 tcs. and bbls., for early delivery, at 9¾c.@10¼c. for No. 1 to choice Steam and Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 9¾c.@10c. for Western Steam; 9⅝c.@9¾c. for new do., part to arrive; 10¼c. for Kettle-rendered, and 9½c.@9¾c. for City. For forward deliveries sales were reported of 750 tcs. Western Steam, including seller January and February at 9¾c....Beef has been in light demand, within the range of from $7@$11 for Mess, and $11@$15 for Extra Mess; sales, 35 bbls., part new. Tierce Beef continues quite dull, within the range of $15@$18 50 for Prime Mess, and $17@$21 for India Mess, ₱ tierce. Beef Hams have been inactive at $23@$24 for prime brands of new, ₱ bbl. Butter and Cheese continue inactive, within the previous range of quotations.

SEEDS—Prime samples of Clover have been in demand at 12c. ₱ lb. Other kinds unchanged.

SUGARS—The demand for Raw has shown more life, and values have been quoted firm, influenced to some extent by reports, via Washington, of damage sustained by the Louisiana crops by frost, &c. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,299 hhds. and 2,480 boxes, including 515 hhds. scant fair refining Porto Rico at 8⅝c.; 250 hhds. good refining Cuba at 9¼c.; 64 hhds. prime refining do. at 9¼c.; 100 hhds. fully fair refining do. at 9c.; 290 hhds. refining Demerara, on private terms: 80 hhds. grocery do., part at 11⅛c.@11⅝c.; also, 300 boxes No. 8 Molasses Sugar at 8⅛c.; 1,540 boxes Syrup Sugar at 8⅛c.; 550 boxes Havana, Derosne and Clayed, averaging about No. 10, at 9⅛c., and 90 boxes No. 11 Derosne at 8⅝c. ₱ lb. We now quote fair to good refining grades Cuba at 8⅞c.@9⅛c.; Porto Rico refining grades from 8⅞c.@9⅛c.; grocery grades Porto Rico at from 9⅝c.@10⅛c., ₱ lb.; No. 12 Clayed Box Sugar has been quoted at 9⅝c.@9⅞c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugar have been in fair request at 10⅞c.@12⅝c., as the extremes.

TALLOW—Has been in light supply and good request at a shade firmer prices; sales 125,000 lbs. very common to choice at 9⅛c.@10c., mainly at 9⅝c. for prime, which price was bid at the store, with 10c. generally asked. Of Stearine, 41,000 lbs. were sold at 9⅝c.@10⅛c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Has been purchased to the extent of 530 bbls., in lots, at 91⅛c.@92c., mostly at 92c. ₱ gallon. Market firm.

FREIGHTS—In the berth line, business has been very tame since our last, the bids for room, which were not urgent, having been generally unsatisfactory to owners, who were seemingly quite confident in their views. In the line of charters there was some show of activity, with the chief call for Petroleum vessels, and some inquiry for vessels for the grain trade, and for general cargo, at about previous quotations. For Liverpool the reported engagements included 7,650 bales Cotton at 5-16d.@⅜d., by steam, and 3-16d.@¼d., by sail, mostly by steam, at the quoted rates; 12,000 bushels Corn, by steam, at 7d. ₱ bushel; 1,800 boxes Cheese, by do. at 33s.; 100 tcs. Lard, and 120 boxes Bacon, by do. at 30s. ₱ ton. For London, 300 tcs. Beef, by sail, at 4s. ₱ tierce; 500 tons Oil-cake, in bags, at 25s. ₱ ton; and some Wheat, by steam, on vessel's account, to complete cargo; with 8d. bid by sail for Wheat and 8½d. asked; also a British bark, 698 tons, placed on the berth for general cargo. For the United Kingdom, a British bark, 296 tons, with about 2,000 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 6s. ₱ bbl. For Cork and orders, a British ship, 817 tons, with about 5,500 quarters Grain, from Philadelphia, on private terms. For Belfast, a Spanish brig, 288 tons, with about 1,800 quarters Grain, from Philadelphia, at 7s. ₱ quarter. For Antwerp, 150 tcs. Lard at 37s. 6d. ₱ ton; also a British ship, 621 tons, reported, with about 4,300 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, with privilege of Havre, on private terms. For Bremen, 500 tcs. Lard at 40s. ₱ ton; 7,600 bushels Wheat, by steam, on private terms; also a German ship, 799 tons, with about 5,000 bbls. Petroleum, at 5s. 3d. ₱ bbl. For a Continental port direct, a German bark, 565 tons, (a re-charter,) with about 3,800 bbls. Petroleum at 5s. 3d., or, with privilege of Cork and orders, at 5s. 6d. ₱ bbl. For Havre, a new British bark, 556 tons, with about 3,600 bbls. Petroleum, on private terms. For Rotterdam, small lots of Lard at 42s. 6d. ₱ ton. For a Mediterranean port, direct, an American schooner, 308 tons, with 2,100 bbls. Petroleum and its products, from Philadelphia, at 5s. 9d. ₱ bbl. For Porto Rico and back, rumored; a British brig, 170 tons, with general cargo, but without reliable particulars.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO, Nov. 11.—FLOUR unchanged and quiet. WHEAT—Demand light, holders firm; No. 1 Spring at $1 24@$1 24½; No. 2 do., $1 20⅜@$1 20½; No. 3 do., $1 10½; Rejected, $1 02@$1 05½; No. 2 Spring, seller last half this month, $1 21¼; December, $1 22¾. CORN in fair demand and firm; No. 2 Mixed at 48⅛c.@48¼c. RYE in fair demand and firm; No. 2 at 61c.; Rejected, 54c. OATS in fair demand; No. 2 at 33¼c.; Rejected, 30c. BARLEY in fair demand and higher; No. 2 Spring, 54c.@54¼c. MESS PORK in fair demand and firm at $12 75@$12 87½; December, $12 70@$12 75; January, $12 87½@$13; February, $13 12½@$13 25; March, $13 35@$13 40. BULK MEATS in fair demand. Green HAMS, 7c.@7¼c.; Shoulders, 4c.@4¼c.; Short Rib Middles, 5¼c.@6c. No old MEATS in market. Boned MEATS—Shoulders, 5c.; Cumberland Middles, 6¼c.; Long Clear, 7c. WHISKY active and higher at 88c. Live HOGS active and higher at $3 95@$4 50. FREIGHTS—Wheat, 8c.; Corn, 7½c., to Buffalo. RECEIPTS—6,000 bbls. Flour, 65,000 bushels Wheat, 129,000 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Oats, 11,000 bushels Barley, 8,000 bushels Rye. SHIPMENTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 69,000 bushels Wheat, 87,000 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Barley, 14,000 bushels Rye, 3,000 Hogs.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Nov. 11.—FLOUR steady and unchanged; sales, 1,700 bbls. at $7 50 for No. 1 Spring, $8 for Amber Winter, $8 25 for White Winter, $8 75 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet and steady; No. 1 Milwaukee Club held at $1 48. CORN quiet at 70c.@72c., in car lots. BARLEY firm at an advance in prices; sales, 5,000 bushels Up-lake Canada at 95c.; Bay Quinte held at $1, with offers of 97c.; sales last night, 10,000 bushels Up-lake at 92c.; 10,000 bushels Bay Quinte at 95c. CORNMEAL—$1 60 for bolted, $1 55 for unbolted. MILL-FEED in good demand; Shorts $20@$21; Shipstuffs, $24@$25; Middlings, $28@$30 ₱ ton. HIGHWINES, 98c. CANAL FREIGHTS—Wheat, 11c.; Barley, 9c., to New-York, to hold. RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Flour, to Boston, 76c., to New-York, 66c., to Albany, 58c. RECEIPTS BY LAKE—16,000 bushels Corn, 141,000 feet Lumber. SHIPMENTS BY CANAL—32,000 bushels Wheat, 8,100 bushels Corn, 72,000 bushels Barley, 760,000 feet lumber.

BUFFALO, Nov. 11.—RECEIPTS—12,300 bbls. Flour, 68,000 bushels Wheat, 90,000 bushels corn, 127,000 bushels Oats, 41,000 bushels Barley, 23,000 bushels Rye. SHIPMENTS—154,000 bushels Wheat, 119,000 bushels Corn, 91,000 bushels Oats, 40,000 bushels Rye. FREIGHTS—Wheat, 15c.; Corn, 13c.; Oats, 8½c., to New-York. FLOUR in fair demand and steady. WHEAT strong; forenoon sales 7,500 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee at $1 37; afternoon, 15,000 bushels do. at $1 38. CORN active and firm; sales 17,000 bushels New Toledo at 64c.; 16,000 bushels High Mixed at 65c.; 8,000 bushels New do. at 64c.; 23,000 bushels No. 2 Mixed Western at 65c.; 21,000 bushels Milwaukee at 65c. OATS dull, but firmly held at 43c. for No. 2 and 45c. for No. 1. RYE steady; no sales. BARLEY quiet; sales, 2,000 bushels Western at 70c. SEEDS quiet and unchanged. Mess PORK quiet at $13 50. LARD quiet at 10¼c. HIGHWINES unsettled and nominal.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 11.—FLOUR steady. WHEAT steady and unchanged. CORN in fair demand and firm; New, 45c.@46c.; Old, dull at 52c.@53c. RYE in fair demand and higher, at 78c.@80c. OATS in fair demand and firm at 35c.@40c. MESS PORK dull and unchanged; $12 75 asked, $12 50 offered. LARD dull and unchanged; New Steam, 8¾c. asked; Old, 9c. asked, 8¾c. offered. BULK MEATS, full prices asked, but no demand; Shoulders, 7c.; Rib Sides, 7¼c.; Clear Sides, 7¾c.; New Shoulders two-thirds cured, 6¼c.; Clear Rib Sides and Clear Sides, 7¾c.@7⅞c., packed, some pressure to sell for delivery two weeks hence at a quarter cent less. BACON unchanged and quiet; Shoulders, 7¼c.; Sides, 7¾c.@8c. Live HOGS in good demand at $4 40@$4 50. RECEIPTS, 6,500, demand chiefly to fill contracts. WHISKY unchanged and quiet at 88c.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 11.—FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT opened active and firm, No. 3 Red at $1 40, and closed dull at $1 39; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 50. CORN quiet and weak; Mixed, on the track, 42c., sacked, 52c. OATS inactive; No. 2 at 35c.@35¼c. BARLEY quiet; Minnesota, 70c.@78c. RYE firm; No. 2, 70c. HIGHWINES firm at 89c. MESS PORK steady at $14. BACON dull; order lots, Shoulders, 7¼c.; Clear Ribsides and Clear Sides, 8c. LARD quiet; Choice, 9c. LIVE HOGS firmer at $3 50@$3 90; bulk sales at $3 75@$3 85. CATTLE quiet and steady; good to choice, $3 25@$3 75. RECEIPTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 20,000 bushels Wheat, 5,000 bushels Corn, 8,000 bushels Oats, 10,000 bushels Barley, 1,000 bushels Rye, 1,200 Hogs.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 11.—BAGGING quiet, steady and unchanged. FLOUR in fair demand and firm; Extra Family, $6 25. WHEAT in fair demand and firm at $1 40@$1 50. CORN in fair demand and firm at 55c.@58c. OATS in fair demand and firm at 38c.@40c. RYE in fair demand and firm at 80c. MESS PORK quiet but firm at $13. BACON in good demand and firm; Shoulders, 7¼c.; Rib Sides, 8c.; Clear Sides, 8¼c. BULK MEATS quiet but firm; held Shoulders at 6¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 7¼c.; Clear Sides, 7¾c. for fifteen to twenty days in salt. LARD—Tierce, 9¾c.@9⅞c.; kegs, 10¼c.@11c. Sugar-cured HAMS firm at 16½c. Live HOGS active at $4 50@$4 65. WHISKY firm at 88c.

TOLEDO, Nov. 11.—FLOUR steady. WHEAT steady; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 45; Amber Michigan, $1 43; No. 2 Red, $1 34; No. 3 Red, $1 30; Rejected, $1 21. CORN in fair demand and firm; High Mixed, 55c.@55½c.; New, 54½c.; Low Mixed, 54½c.; New, 53½c.; Yellow, 56c.; New, 54½c.; Michigan, 55c. OATS—Demand light, holders firm; No. 1 at 39c.; No. 2 at 37½c.; Michigan, 38½c. CLOVER-SEED—Market steady with a moderate demand at $6 50@$6 80. FREIGHTS dull; Wheat to Buffalo, 5c.; to Oswego, 10c. RECEIPTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 6,000 bushels Wheat, 55,000 bushels Corn, 6,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 1,000 bushels Wheat, 32,000 bushels Corn, 33,000 bushels Oats.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 11.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 17¾c.@18c.; net receipts, 2,479 bales; gross, 3,360 bales; exports, to Havre, 3,501 bales; to Bremen, 2,200 bales; coastwise, 1,342 bales; sales, 2,900 bales; stock, 86,560 bales. HAY firmer; prime, $34; choice, $36. BACON easier; Shoulders, 8¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8¾c.; Clear Sides, 8¾c. COFFEE easier; very little selling; fair, 18¼c.@18¾c.; good, 18¾c.@19¼c.; prime, 19¼c.@20c. Other articles unchanged. EXCHANGE—Sterling, 120½; New-York Sight, ⅛@¼. GOLD, 111¾.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 11.—WHEAT—Improved milling inquiry; sales, 5 cars No. 1 White State at $1 70; one car Extra White State at $1 75. RYE nominal. CORN unsettled; sales, 8,300 bushels Western Mixed, in store, on private terms; 2,000 bushels Western Mixed, this side, at 78c. BARLEY—Little doing. OATS more active and firm; sales, 1,000 bushels No. 1 Chicago at 53c.; one car No. 2 State and one car No. 2 Western at 53½c.; one car White State, in bags, at 55c.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 11.—FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT in fair demand and firm; No. 1 at $1 22½, No. 2 at $1 20. OATS in fair demand and firm; No. 2 at 33¾c. CORN steady; No. 2 Mixed, 48½c. RYE steady; No. 1 at 62c. BARLEY steady; No. 2 Fall at 55c. FREIGHTS—Wheat, to Buffalo, 7½c.; to Oswego, 12½c. RECEIPTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 66,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 61,000 bushels Wheat.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 11.—Spirits TURPENTINE quiet; no sales. RESIN firm at $4 for Strained, $5 50 for No. 1; $4 50 for No. 2; $4 25 for Low No. 2; $8 for Extra Pale; $7 50 for Pale. Crude TURPENTINE steady at $3 50 for Hard; $5 25 for Yellow Dip; $5 35 for Virgin. TAR steady at $2 95.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 11.—FLOUR in fair demand and firm. WHEAT steady; No. 1 Red Winter, $1 42; No. 2 do., $1 36. CORN unchanged and quiet. OATS firm at 40c. PETROLEUM steady and a shade firmer; Refined, in car lots, 21¾c.@22c.; in small lots, 22¼c.@23c.; Crude, $5.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 11.—COTTON in good demand; Middling, 17¼c.@17⅜c.; net receipts, 3,130 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 2,131 bales; coastwise, 1,640 bales; sales, 1,555 bales; stock, 55,149 bales.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 11.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 17¾c.@17⅞c.; net receipts, 1,657 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 2,307 bales; coastwise, 25 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock, 24,217 bales.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 11.—COTTON steady, in fair demand; Middling, 18¼c.; net receipts, 185 bales; gross, 527 bales; exports coastwise, 30 bales; sales, 495 bales; stock, 4,918 bales.

GALVESTON, Nov. 11.—COTTON dull; good ordinary, 15¾c.; net receipts, 521 bales; exports coastwise, 23 bales; sales, 112 bales; stock, 33,275 bales.

DETROIT, Nov. 11.—WHEAT steady; Extra, $1 54 bid; $1 56 asked; No. 1 White, $1 43@$1 44; Amber Michigan, $1 41.

MOBILE, Nov. 11.—COTTON firm; Middling, 17¾c.; net receipts, 2,377 bales; exports coastwise, 1,961 bales; sales, 1,500 bales; stock, 26,214 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Nov. 11—11½ A. M.—Consols opened 93⅜ for money and account. American Securities opened—5-20 bonds, '62s, 91⅛; '65s, 91⅛; '67s, 93⅜; 10-40s, 89⅛.

1½ P. M.—Consols closed 93⅜ for money, 93⅜@93⅜ for the account. American Securities, 5-20 bonds, '62s, 91⅛; '65s, 91⅛; '67s, 93⅜; 10-40s, 89⅛.

PARIS, Nov. 11—A. M.—French Rentes, 57f. 10c.

11 P. M.—Rentes closed at 56f. 95c.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 11—10½ A. M.—COTTON quiet and steady; Middling Uplands, 9⅜d.; Middling Orleans, 9⅜d.@9⅝d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 11—1½ P. M.—COTTON closed quiet and steady; Middling Uplands, 9⅜d.; Middling Orleans, 9⅜d.@9⅝d.; sales of the day 10,000 bales, including 3,000 bales for export and speculation. LARD, 45s. 9d.

LONDON, Nov. 11—11½ A. M.—TALLOW, 50s. for new. Evening.—SPERM-OIL, £87@£90 ₱ ton. LINSEED-OIL, £34 10s.@£34 15s. ₱ ton. TALLOW, 50s. 3d. ₱ cwt. for new.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, NOV. 13, 1871.

Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—FAUST—Miss Christina Nilsson.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN—Mr. Sothern.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—DIVORCE—Characters by company.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—EILEEN OGE—Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—ROSEDALE—Mr. Lester Wallack.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—HUMPTY DUMPTY—Mr. G. L. Fox and Kiraify Troupe.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.—The GRANDE DUCHESSE. (Opera Bouffe)—Mlle. Aimee.

STADT THEATRE.—IL TROVATORE—Mr. Theodore Wachtel.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—DOT—Mr. John E. Owens.

ST. JAMES' THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND OPERETTA.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and Evening.

GLOBE THEATRE.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.—EQUESTRIAN, GYMNASTIC AND ATHLETIC FEATS.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE.—NEGRO MINSTRELSY—FARCES.

CHICKERING HALL.—Lecture by Rev. Dr. Samuel Osgood.

EMPIRE RINK.—BARNUM'S MUSEUM, MENAGERIE AND CIRCUS.

The New-York Times.

DAILY, WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY.

This journal is now thoroughly identified with the greatest political necessity of the hour—uncompromising warfare against all forms of corruption, whether in national or local government. For years past the TIMES has been exposing the demoralizing schemes of self-interested politicians, and its recent warfare upon the Tammany Democrats has been received with universal approval. It has adhered to the pledge given in its original prospectus, more than twenty years ago, that the public should be truly represented, and their interests faithfully guarded through its columns. Its record has been pure and honorable, and the highest aim of its proprietors is to render it more and more worthy of its past history, and of the confidence which the public repose in it. Two out of three of the original proprietors still direct its policy, and guide it on all public questions. They purpose that the TIMES shall continue to keep clear of all narrow and unworthy influences and cliques, and aim to represent the great body of the public, as distinguished from personal factions. It occupies a perfectly independent position, and is free to speak the truth on all subjects and about all men. Its greatly increased circulation throughout the country adds to its power and influence. It will continue to be a faithful exponent of Republican principles, and advocate with untiring energy every cause which tends to further the welfare of the people.

The utmost care will be devoted to gathering political news from special sources during the Presidential canvass. This department of the paper will be unusually full and trustworthy. Renewed enterprise will be exhibited in every department of the paper, and large space will be devoted to reports of speeches made during elections, or on other important political occasions.

A very full summary of news, and many general articles of great interest, are published in the Semi-weekly editions; and in the Weekly edition there is an unabridged report of the proceedings at the Farmers' Club, an excellent summary of political information, and a great variety of matter suitable for family reading.

The NEW-YORK TIMES is pre-eminently a family paper, all objectionable advertisements being rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition.....$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition.....10
The Sunday Edition, per annum.....2
The SEMI-WEEKLY, per annum.....3
The SEMI-WEEKLY, two copies, one year.....6
The SEMI-WEEKLY, ten copies one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club).....25
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum.....2
The WEEKLY TIMES, five copies, one year.....8
The WEEKLY TIMES, ten copies, one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club).....15
The WEEKLY TIMES, twenty copies, one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club).....25
The WEEKLY TIMES, fifty copies, one year.....50
The EUROPEAN EDITION, per annum, postage extra.....3
The SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest club rates.

Subscriptions to either of our editions received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.

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THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 5 o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 22d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and No. 1 241 Broadway, between 30th and 31st sts., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Bankers, No. 5 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

Hard Lessons for Tweed's Friends.

It will probably take the leading local politicians of both parties some little time to understand that the real meaning of the recent election is that only honest men will henceforth be deemed eligible for important posts in Municipal Government. Undoubtedly the victory on Tuesday saved this City from bankruptcy. TWEED has been obliged to sell out stocks to pay for his election; NORTON and GENET have been compelled, for once, to "pay the piper" out of their own pockets. Had the result of the election been different, the public would have been victimized for the money, according to established rule. This is only a small example of the change which has been made. So far the results have been unmistakable. But in some other respects it pleases the wire-pullers to fancy that they can still carry on their little arrangements without any regard to the interests of the people. That such a man as HUSTED should have been mentioned as a probable candidate for the post of Speaker of the Assembly, shows how far political demoralization had extended. We look upon it as a misfortune that the Husted tribe were not utterly demolished, but at any rate we must deprive them of the power of doing very serious mischief. This object can be much assisted by our keeping a sharp watch on the professional briber and sneak, A. D. BARBER. The moment that degraded being is seen at Albany, it will be the duty of every decent man to hunt him down. In the same way any great personage—even if he calls himself United States Senator—who holds frequent consultations with JAY GOULD and FISK must be made to understand that he sacrifices all claims to be treated with common respect. The plan has been for every man with a grievance against Gen. GRANT to go into the camp of the Philistines, and make common cause against the people. Public interests were, of course, not worth a moment's consideration. By virtue of that theory, TWEED & Co. easily secured the co-operation of men like MARSHALL O. ROBERTS, and the general tax-payers were "bled" without pity or remorse.

Another doctrine which has received a shock relates to the public Press. The Tammany gang did more to debauch that "institution" than anything or anybody in recent times. Their idea was that an advertisement was simply a bribe. When we began to attack them, they sent word to us that if we were not quiet they would withdraw their advertisements. We were *not* quiet, and they transferred their advertisements to the *Tribune*—an arrangement with which we were perfectly satisfied. The theory that if a man advertised in a public journal he had practically bought that journal, goes even further than this. Last week we remonstrated mildly with Mr. A. T. STEWART for declining to close his large establishments on election day. Poorer people than he gave their clerks and assistants a day's holiday and thought nothing of it. But the *Tribune* held up its hands in horror, and evidently chuckled over the thought that Mr. A. T. STEWART would "punish" us. We can only say that it is better to be so "punished" than to be gagged. We are not so eager for advertisements as to publish the Democratic ballots on the eve of an important election, and advise our readers to vote them—an enterprising stroke of business which the *Tribune* displayed last week. We turned away dozens of such advertisements from our doors, and it required no great virtue to do it.

These may seem minor points, and so in some respects they are—but they involve graver matters. It must be understood that the principle involved in OAKEY HALL'S infamous "Code amendments" can never become an established rule. The Press does not exist upon sufferance, and the only obligation which rests upon it is to be a faithful representative of the people and the people's interests. In pursuance of that policy, a good deal of hard work will be entailed upon journalists at the next session of the Legislature. The framing of a new charter is an operation to be watched with jealous care. People with dirty hands must be kept out of that business. Another thing which we want to have it understood is that "millionaires" must hereafter pay their proper share of taxes. Latterly it has been very easy for favored persons to arrange matters with the Ring in such a way as to make their assessments agreeable to themselves. HENRY HILTON easily managed this job for some of his friends, as we propose to show another day. The burden of taxation fell upon those who had no influence with the Ring, or who were too honest to make false returns of their property. That was one reason why so many rich men were always ready to whitewash the precious crew now effectually disposed of. Millionaires will often do many strange things to save two per cent. on their assessments.

Reforms Required in the Election Laws.

The frauds that are now engrossing attention in Brooklyn embrace almost every possible variety, and point clearly to some grave defects in the laws governing elections. The Committee appointed to investigate the Brooklyn frauds have a heavy work before them; but if, in addition to bringing to punishment the perpetrators of the crimes committed at the polls in that City, the Committee succeed in showing where and how the law can intervene to prevent such outrages in future, they will have performed a very important service. As the case stands at present, no one—not even the most desperate partisans of the Ring Democracy—dare deny the existence of palpable fraud. The danger will be of losing sight of the need of permanent relief and protection in the hue and cry raised about the particular offenses and those guilty of them. This result will be sought by the Ring masters themselves. We have the word of the *World* that the indignation in Brooklyn is "so strong and universal that the persons and Presses most strongly suspected of complicity in the frauds, have been dragooned into denouncing them." But fear of public feeling is not the only motive that produces this effect. The "persons and Presses" referred to know that the only hope of all Rings is in lax election laws, in ample opportunities for perverting and overcoming the will of the electors. They are willing, therefore, to take the course described by the *World* to encourage the people in reliance on spasmodic exertions against frauds, on indignation meetings, criminal trials, and general denunciation of guilty men, in the hope that popular feeling will spend itself before a real barrier against the Ring's assaults on the ballot-box shall have been erected. It will be a part—and not the least important part—of the business of the Committee of which Mr. A. A. LOW is Chairman, to see that they are disappointed in this hope.

Relief must come for Brooklyn from the same source to which the Ring went to get them arranged for. It was the Legislature, which, on the motion of JOHN C. JACOBS, one of the boldest of the Ring's agents, repealed the Registry law in Brooklyn, and re-established the absurd method of choosing inspectors by allowing only two to be voted for and three elected. Doubtless this method was no worse than the appointment of election officers by a partisan Board of Supervisors, under which latter method the enormous frauds of 1869 were committed. But if it was no worse, it was no better, as this year has shown. The Legislature must provide a system which avoids the defects of both.

The most obvious of the election frauds now possible are those committed by repeaters and ballot-box stuffers, including under the latter term the election officers who fill the box with fraudulent votes, and then resort to various tricks to conceal their fraud. Against repeating, which includes the crime of impersonating an absent voter, the first and indispensable protection is a registration of persons claiming to be voters. It is true that immense and shameful frauds have been accomplished in connection with registration. But a registry which is peremptory, and for omitting which no excuse is accepted, is a starting point both for the prevention of fraud and the detection of it, if it be committed. It presents for the inspection of all interested a conclusive exhibit of those who claim the right to vote, and false registry, registry at a fictitious residence, or voting at the same poll more than once, can almost certainly be prevented by the exercise of discretion, vigilance and energy. The frauds committed under the Registry laws that we have had, might have been prevented if we had had different officials to enforce them, and different conditions in other respects. They were committed in spite of, not in consequence of, the Registry laws. We believe all honest men are agreed as to this. They coincide with Gen. SLOCUM, who said at the monster meeting in Brooklyn that too strict a Registry law could not be devised, and that it was better that genuine voters should be required to register their names a dozen times a year than that one voter should be cheated of his right by a repeater or a ballot-box stuffer. A good Registry law would also be a check on the frauds committed or connived at by inspectors. It would not prevent "ringing" the ballots, *i. e.*, changing them, but it would make a swelling of the vote more difficult and dangerous.

The prevention, however, of frauds by election officers would be best promoted by limiting the size of the election districts, and by providing for ample publicity in all proceedings connected with elections. Small districts would make the increase of a vote, such as has been so impudently practiced in Brooklyn, exceedingly risky. Such reforms would also make the canvassing of the district, the identification of suspected repeaters and the "working" of each district by committees in the interest of honest voting, much more practicable. Publicity could be secured by allowing a specified number of representatives to each candidate on each ticket to be present during the performance of every official act connected with the election—a provision embodied in an illusive form in the New-York Election law, but not found in that of Brooklyn. This would involve much better accommodation at the polling places than is now afforded, and such accommodation should be made obligatory. These are some of the most obvious points suggested by our recent experience, and by that of Brooklyn. Others of equal importance will require detailed consideration, before the evil can be at all adequately treated.

The English Premier on the Stump.

A bleak expanse of level heath with a little wooden platform near its central point, around this a roughly constructed inclosure warranted to contain 1,500 ardent friends, and to keep out some 15,000 dissatisfied and disgusted ones, including a goodly proportion of very bitter enemies—such were the scenery and adjuncts to the greatest event of the English political season, the appearance of Mr. GLADSTONE before his constituents. The scene might have been imposing or ludicrous, just according to the mood of the observer. Away on the outskirts of the crowd, there were the necessary appliances for the national pastime of Aunt Sally, a peripatetic tumbler or two in tawdry tights were earning a few pennies, and sundry melancholy-looking men were reciting political ballads of dismal tenor to the accompaniment of a cracked accordeon, or hawking revolutionary broad-sheets advocating the comprehensive if somewhat alliterative creed of dispensing with "princes, peers, parsons, property, pensioners, policemen, and prigs of poor men's money." Then further in, there were knots of grimy, unwashed men from the neighboring forges, who had some very decided opinions about the governing capacity of the men who had sent the frigate *Mœgera* to sea with worn-out plates and a general certainty of sinking. Here there were parties of Irishmen, who could not see that the sop of the Church and Land bills meant complete justice for Ireland; and there and yonder—in fact, all around—were circles of rough-looking men who were evidently reserving their breath to hoot and hiss at the proper moment, to earn, according to the Liberal papers, their alloted share of Conservative shillings.

Yet, in spite of elements of broad farce in the great meeting on Blackheath, it had its aspects of grandeur, too. It was a startling proof of the strides which English democracy is taking toward supreme power, to find the man who is the depositary of nearly all the real power of the governing system of England, practically arraigned before a largely hostile jury to receive a verdict of approval or condemnation. Had Mr. GLADSTONE retired from the meeting with his constituents of Oct. 28, accompanied by such a torrent of hooting and hissing as greeted his appearance, it would certainly have very sensibly impaired his influence in the House of Commons, and have paved the way to the dissolution of his Cabinet. As it was, the Premier finished his two hours' speech amid almost uninterrupted plaudits, and drove away from the scene of his triumph amid a perfect ovation. This result must be chiefly set down to the spell of Mr. GLADSTONE'S oratory, and to that sympathy which one resolute man always elicits when appealing to the sense of fairness and good nature of a crowd. In the speech itself, there is very little to justify the anticipations which were formed of it. There is no defense of past policy which has not been made already, and there is no indication of future policy at all likely to appease the growing dissatisfaction with the Gladstone Administration. The people who think that England is not strong enough to be able to fulfill the treaty obligations which she may at any time be called upon to defend by force of arms on the Continent of Europe, will rise unsatisfied from its perusal. The people who believe in the necessity of a federative union of Great Britain and her colonies will find no gleam of encouragement in the Premier's speech. The politico-social theories of Mr. SCOTT RUSSELL'S council of skilled artisans are merely laughed at, and the working men, smarting under the consciousness that national prosperity brings them no improvement of condition, are only reminded that they ought to be very thankful that, in eighteen years they have got votes, lower taxation, and free schools, and that in a little while longer, they will have the ballot.

Mr. GLADSTONE closed his speech with a general exordium upon Mr. LOWE'S text that the British is not a "paternal government." He told his hearers that it was folly to look to the Legislature for the radical removal of the evils which afflict human nature, that the question "whether the English father is to be the father of a happy family and the centre of a united home, is a question which must depend mainly upon himself." The English artisan after due reflection will probably find that these statements, though true enough as general principles, are rather vague as guides to practical policy. He complains, not without reason, that the laws of primogeniture and the expensive character of the process of land-transfer have a good deal to do in keeping him out of the possession of a "happy family" and a "united home." He imagines, moreover, that were the cost of the Tarone, of public administration, and of the Government generally, to be reduced, he would have more money to devote to the attainment of these desirable ends. He could travel more cheaply were the railroads to become the property of the State, and probably lessen very sensibly the burden of taxation besides. To these expectations of the British working man there is no answer whatever in the eloquent peroration of Mr. GLADSTONE. Hence, it is not at all improbable that we may see a resurrection of the "paternal" theories ventilated by Mr. DISRAELI in his earlier years, and developed into a system by Lord GEORGE BENTINCK and the "Young England" party. The Liberals are clearly resolved to keep in the same groove as they have done since 1832. The masses of the people begin to have vague aspirations after progress in a somewhat different direction. The next thing in order, therefore, is a conservative reaction as a preparation for a thoroughly radical administration, and sundry very sweeping social and political changes.

Mr. Catacazy.

The *Tribune*, a few days ago, criticised severely the conduct and decision of this Government in regard to its treatment of CATACAZY, the Russian Minister, notwithstanding its own columns bore evidence of the impropriety and insolence of his conduct as a diplomatic representative.

A Foreign Minister has obligations, in the country and to the Power to which he is accredited and received, as well as rights. If inviolability attaches to the person, as well as the *suite*, of an Ambassador, so as to exempt him and them from the territorial jurisdiction of the nation to which he is sent and accepted, it is upon the ground that he represents his Sovereign, and is a minister of peace, alliance, and friendship, not of disturbance, hostile intrigue, and enmity. He can in this country, according to strict diplomatic rule, only address himself to the Government in Washington in respect to the affairs of his mission. It has been held that a foreign Minister cannot communicate in person with the President unless by express permission, but must transact his business with the Secretary of State, and even then he may be required to indicate in advance the topics on which he desires an interview. Under no circumstances can he promote his objects, no matter how worthy, through the newspapers, or by public speeches. Above all must he treat the officers and people of the Government to which he is accredited with respect, and ever avoid outside participation in their internal affairs. These are the rudiments of embassy, which Mr. CATACAZY perfectly understands.

If the *Tribune* will turn to its issue for Dec. 2, 1870, it will find a letter dated Dec. 1, and purporting to be from its Washington correspondent, wherein there is ample evidence that Mr. CATACAZY has violated the first obligation of a diplomatist by inspiring false statements respecting this Government, and even, we venture to say, misrepresenting his own instructions. In the first place, he had no right to meddle at all with the *Tribune* or its agents in respect to the business of his mission in this country or his relations to the President or Secretary of State. Or, if he had, he was bound to state or inspire the truth, not falsehoods. And the *Tribune*, seeing that it has been the vehicle of his calumnies and tool of his intrigues against this Government, should, as an upright and patriotic journal, expose and denounce him.

In the letter to which we refer, only as an illustration of the character of this man, he complains he has been misrepresented by newspaper publications, which publications, we doubt not, were prompted by himself; that he had been ignored in the social conventionalities of diplomatic intercourse in Washington, which he knew was untrue; that his absence from the White House excited such public comment as to bring to him a special invitation thereat; that three months before he had been instructed to ascertain if this country would press the *Alabama* claims if Russia reopened the Black Sea Treaty of 1856—that at first he concluded we would push our claims in such an event, and so said to St. Petersburg, but afterward was informed this Government would be perfectly neutral, as it ought to be, whereupon Prince GORTSCHAKOFF expressed his astonishment, and directed CATACAZY to use his influence to reverse or modify this decision; that he failed; that his official calls on the Secretary of State were suspended on that account, and that grave consequences *might* have followed for the two nations, had not Russia just then accepted a conference of the Great Powers. All this was untrue at the time, as the *Tribune* can now easily ascertain, and yet it was inspired, we doubt not, in whole, or great part, by CATACAZY.

In a recent morning sheet, which has had close relations with the "tolerated" Minister, we find the following:

"And here CATACAZY, the Russian Minister, came in. This man took the idea into his skull that *it was not well for Russia, 'our only friendly Power,' to have the bonds of union drawn closer between Great Britain and the United States, and so he and old Baron Gerolt, representing the North German Union and Prussia, undertook to defeat a ratification of the treaty. The concern was so open to attack, so utterly absurd*, looked at from an American point of view, it was such a singular abandonment of all that we had claimed, that the two diplomatic agents, with their sarcastic comments and plain exposition—together with ugly hints about the free use of money—became real obstacles of a dangerous sort, and BANCROFT, the bribe-taker, made war on them at once. Poor old Baron GEROLT was easily disposed of, but CATACAZY proved an ugly and a tough customer."

That CATACAZY did intrigue to prevent the settlement of the disputes between this country and England by the late Commission is well known; but Baron GEROLT never did so. The fact that Russia had no part or lot in any of the varied arbitrations provided for by the treaty, was commented on at the time. The conduct of her Minister, who vainly thought, like the ostrich, that his other parts were invisible because his head was concealed, became the joke of the negotiators. "What did the Russian say last night?" was the standing morning question in diplomatic circles.

The leniency of President GRANT toward him has been most conspicuous. But nevertheless, and though here on sufferance, he continues his work of inspiring misrepresentation concerning the reasons of his retirement. It is to be hoped he will have the decency to withdraw before he has succeeded in lowering himself further in public opinion.

The Arizona Indians.

Mr. VINCENT COLYER reports that he has conciliated the Apaches in Arizona; but, unfortunately, he seems to have left, unconciliated, behind him a population at least as important as the Apaches, namely, the whites and the peaceable Pueblo Indians.

Mr. COLYER is a tender-hearted and single-minded man. He was sent to Arizona to make peace with the Indians, and he appears to have addressed himself exclusively to the Indians; conceiving, apparently, that no one but these Apaches had a right to his sympathies or care. He would hold no intercourse with the white inhabitants of the Territory, and his orders and instructions seem to regard these whites as objects of distrust. It is as though Mr. COLYER, sent here to keep the ruffians, ballot-box stuffers, thieves and gamblers in order, should gather them into one of the lower Wards, and instantly turn his guns and his orders upon the peaceable citizens who should dare to come too near his camp of cut-throats. If Mr. COLYER should thus inconvenience and offend the decent part of the City, he would find himself very justly attacked, for at least unwise conduct; and he is thus attacked in Arizona.

The people of Arizona, among whom are a great many upright, humane and Christian men and women, say of Mr. COLYER:

First—That when he came into the Territory, the Governor issued a proclamation recommending him strongly to the kindness and assistance of the people.

This document we have seen.

Second—That Mr. COLYER was also invited by respectable citizens to meet them.

Third—That he rejected all offers of advice or assistance from the whites.

Fourth—That he did not condemn the outrages of the Indians, but treated these savages throughout as though they had been wronged, and needed and deserved the protection of the Government against the whites.

Fifth—That the attitude of dislike and suspicion of the whites Mr. COLYER manifested before the Indians, thus giving these savages an entirely wrong view of their relations to the Government.

Sixth—Finally, it is asserted that Mr. COLYER'S policy, thus pursued, has not secured peace or freedom from Indian outrages; but that, on several occasions, murders have been committed, and cattle have been stolen by Indians living on Mr. COLYER'S reservation, the murderers and thieves being pursued and traced to these places of refuge, where white men are forbidden to enter.

Mr. COLYER thinks he is right, of course. But he has against him the judgment of a large number of honest and humane persons in Arizona, who would be but too glad to see the Apaches made peaceable; and he seems to us to blunder in refusing to recognize the fact that the Apaches and Comanches are brutes, notorious for long years of aggressive, treacherous, and cruel war upon the whites, and therefore not to be at once treated as angels of goodness or as sufferers from injustice. We very much regret every Indian war; but in Arizona it was the white men and women, and not the Indians, who were to be protected; and, under Mr. COLYER'S management, people say out there that it is a misfortune now not to be an Apache, and that any men with white faces are objects of suspicion. Let us, by all means, be merciful, but let us also be just and sensible.

Hints About the Charter.

Between now and the meeting of the Legislature there will be a multitude of schemes concocted for the government of this City. It is conceded on all hands that the present charter is to be repealed, and the entire Municipal Government remodeled; and already the politicians of both parties are devising plans for such a reorganization as will promote their own interests and those of their party. The Democrats will claim, as they always have claimed, that the City is overwhelmingly Democratic, and, therefore, Republicans have no right to participate in the emoluments of City offices; while, on the other hand, the Republicans will point to the election of Tuesday, when the straight Republican vote on the State ticket in this City is shown to have been upward of 54,000, and they will not fail to remind their opponents that the Republicans have the Legislature, and can pass any charter they please.

We have often pointed out in these columns the great source of the evils of our City Government, and indicated the remedy. The evil lies in the profitableness of politics, as a trade, in this City; the remedy lies in reducing the emoluments of City offices. There is no reason why the offices of Sheriff, County Clerk, Register, Corporation Counsel, and half a dozen others in this City, should afford their occupants annual incomes four or five times as great as that received by the President of the United States. And yet, such is the fact, and, so long as it continues to be a fact, we shall find politicians resorting to every means, fair or foul, and spending from forty thousand dollars to sixty thousand dollars (as was spent by several candidates on Tuesday last) to get possession of these offices. If the pecuniary value of the offices was no more than what the candidates who seek them could earn in legitimate occupations for which they are fitted, there would be no such scramble to obtain them, and politics, as a trade, would lose its charms.

In framing a new charter for the City, therefore, the leading idea should be to so reduce the profits of office-holding that professional politicians and place-hunters will be forced to abandon their corrupt and corrupting avocation. Every officer under the City Government should receive a fixed salary, and in no case should he be allowed to pocket any of the fees connected with his office. So far as possible all fees should be abolished, and, wherever they are collected, they should be promptly turned over to the City Treasury. As for the subordinate offices, such as clerkships and the like, it would be well if they could be made permanent and independent of political changes. Civil service reform is now agitating the minds of the best men in the country of both parties, and is looked forward to as the cure for the worst evils of our politics. The Republican Party now administering the National Government has taken the initiative in this much-needed reform. Why should not the same party, which will have entire control of the next Legislature, second the efforts of their representatives in the General Government, and anticipate them in making a practical trial of the experiment? No better place could be found to test the virtues of civil service reform than the City of New-York; for nowhere else have the evils of the old system wrought such wide-spread corruption, and produced such demoralization of political parties as here. If the Republican Party in the next Legislature shall be instrumental in bringing about this great reform, it will earn for itself the lasting gratitude of the people of the State, and will take the surest means of perpetuating its ascendency.

Non-partisan Politics.

The result of last Tuesday's election has demonstrated to our citizens the practicability of securing a Municipal Government that shall be non-partisan in its character. The entire ticket recommended by the Committee of Seventy—representing the best citizens of both parties—has, with a few insignificant exceptions, been triumphantly elected. Why should not the same course be pursued in all future Municipal elections? The professional politicians of both parties are flattering themselves that the grand uprising of the people on Tuesday last was only a spasmodic demonstration which will not be witnessed again for years to come, and that, before another election, the whole business of managing our City elections will relapse again into the hands of those who make politics a trade. Already we hear of a reorganization of Tammany Hall, by the infusion of young blood, which shall speedily restore that undemocratic clique of Sachems to their former position as absolute masters of the City. The retirement of three or four of the head thieves, it is supposed, will reconcile the people to the future reign of their successors, who have been educated for years in the same school of knavery. But our citizens will find, as they have often found before, that political parties, however organized or reorganized, are not safe custodians of the interests of this City. They need constant watching, and, the more powerful the party, the greater is the necessity for a check to keep them within bounds.

The new charter to be framed by the coming Legislature will doubtless provide for the holding of the Municipal election at a different season of the year from the State election, in order to remove party politics as much as possible from the contest. But experience has shown that this, of itself, will not suffice to prevent the two political parties from placing full partisan tickets and none others in the field at every City election. It is perhaps as well that they should do so. But what will be needed will be an outside organization representing the people, without distinction of party, to act as a check upon the regular party action. This can be supplied by a committee of citizens like the Committee of Seventy, which did such good service at the late election. It should be the duty of this Committee to select from the nominees of both parties such men for the various offices as they can conscientiously recommend to the suffrages of the people; and, in case neither party nominates a satisfactory candidate for a given office, the Committee should be authorized to make a nomination of their own. In this way both parties would be compelled to put none but good men in nomination, or run the risk of defeat. There are enough citizens in New-York who are willing to discard politics in Municipal elections, to hold the balance of power between the two parties. The late election has shown them how to use this power for their own and the public good. Let them profit by the lesson.

MINOR TOPICS.

When Senator FENTON was invited to speak at the Republican ratification meeting in this City on the 25th of October, he gave as an excuse for not complying with the invitation that, "to be effective before a political assemblage requires a *peculiar talent*, which I am very sure I do not possess. I have often been led to regret my inability to benefit our party in this direction." NOW, will Mr. FENTON please inform the public what "peculiar talent" he does possess, and in what direction he thinks he is best adapted to "benefit our party?" No sooner is the election over than we find him running about over the State, holding consultations with Tom, Dick and Harry, to see how he can best make the Republican victory serve his own personal and political ends. He is now said to be manœuvering to secure the organization of the next Assembly by the election of a Fenton Speaker and Clerk. In 1869 he secured the Speakership by a liberal use of Tammany and Erie money, and the people have not forgotten how the Committees were held back nearly three weeks in order to trade them off for votes for FENTON as United States Senator. If Mr. FENTON has any other "peculiar talent" to display for the "benefit of our party" than that of an underhand schemer and wire-puller, it is time he let the world know it, for that kind of "talent" will soon be at a discount with all parties. The people have had enough of it.

The spectacle of the excommunicated King of Italy receiving the Ambassadors of all the Powers of Europe within a gunshot of the Vatican, seems to be too much for the feelings of the poor Pope. If a French cable telegram speaks truly, he has resolved to quit Rome, and has been offered an asylum by his old friend M. THIERS. PIO NONO is not, however, to enjoy the time-honored Papal retreat of Avignon. The picturesque little town of Pau, situated under the shadow of the Pyrenees, is marked out for his residence, doubtless in consideration of the large numbers of English heretics who repair thither in quest of health, and who may be expected to develop their customary anxiety to receive the old man's blessing. The historical castle of HENRI QUATRE may be a poor substitute for the Vatican, but it will be less likely to awaken unpleasant associations than the present seat of the Papacy.

Mr. GLADSTONE made a point in addressing his Greenwich constituency by stating that in eighteen years of liberal administration the annual taxation of England had been reduced by about $80,000,000. A good illustration of the relative progress of the two countries is to be found in the fact that under President GRANT'S administration a reduction of taxation much larger in amount has already been effected here. In the single item of interest charge upon the public debt, there has been made since March 1, 1869, a reduction equal to $18,368,108 per annum. The public debt of Great Britain has in these eighteen years of which Mr. GLADSTONE is so proud been decreased to the extent of $160,000,000, while our own has in two years and a half been reduced $273,749,811. The comparison may help to show the magnitude of the task which we are so quietly and effectively accomplishing.

If France takes the advice of her journalists, she will abandon the idea that she can ever find a useful ally in England. Mr. GLADSTONE'S speech at the Mansion House seems to have settled the question of the obstinate German leanings of Great Britain. Russia is therefore designated as the true ally of France, and as Parisian critics assume that Russia has been very sulky since the German and Austrian Emperors had their late interviews, it will not be difficult to convince the French public that a Russian alliance is their quickest road to revenge.

The political storm of last Tuesday is followed by some very droll phenomena, and by none more amusing than the change in the tone of the fickle *World*. Yesterday that journal congratulated itself that the citizen was in a fair way to see "the absurdity of intrusting his money to thieves, the education of his children to those of his neighbors who are most in need of education, the embellishment of the scene of his daily walks to men who erect eyesores at great cost, and the charge of his supply of water to the men who are most loftily indifferent to its uses, whether for ablution or imbibition." It is consoling to find that the *World* has recovered from its last Thursday's state of "disappointment and chagrin at the result of the election."

Wheeling, Va., is entitled to the "championship" for uncertain juries. One recently reported a prisoner—HARRINGTON by name—guilty of murder in the second degree—five of them at that time being in favor of making the offense murder in the first degree, and two of them deeming the offender worthy of hanging. Within ten minutes after rendering the verdict, the jurors sat down and petitioned for the prisoner's pardon on the ground of his "most excellent character for peace, order, sobriety and industry," and "believing that society will not be injured but benefited by his immediate and unconditional pardon." Either HARRINGTON must be an exquisitely fascinating murderer, or the juries of Wheeling are unusually deficient in very average common sense.

We have already received numerous letters from people who have been mulcted by unjust fines under pretense of paying for street obstructions, by TOM FIELDS. We invite all who have well substantiated complaints to make of being thus imposed on, to send us their communications without delay.

Movements of President Grant.

President GRANT, yesterday morning, with Mrs. GRANT and Miss NELLIE GRANT, attended Divine service with Judge EDWARDS PIERREPONT, who called for them with his private carriage. In the afternoon the President dined with Mr. JOHN HOEY and made a few calls. He expressed disappointment at the delay of the *Wabash*, hoping to have had the opportunity to see his son embark upon his voyage. Gen. SHERMAN and Collector MURPHY were with him during the course of the day.

Official engagements pressing, the President and family, with Gen. HORACE PORTER, Dr. SHARPE and Capt. D. AMMAN, left for Washington by the 9¼ P. M. train. Lieut. GRANT will leave the Fifth-avenue today and take up his quarters with Gen. SHERMAN at the Astor House.

Personal.

Mr. DAVID W. JUDD, late editor of the *Hearth and Home*, has formed an engagement with Mr. MOORE, of the *Rural New-Yorker*, and will hereafter superintend one of the departments of that popular journal. Mr. JUDD has just been elected Republican member of the Assembly from the old Democratic banner County of Richmond by a majority of 668. This is the first time the Democracy have failed to carry the county in twenty years.

The Wabash Not Arrived Yet.

The United States sloop-of-war *Wabash*, on which Gen. SHERMAN, Lieut. GRANT and Col. AUDENREID are to depart for their European tour, had not arrived at the hour of going to press. The *Wabash* will not come up farther than Quarantine, and the party will be conveyed down to her in the Governor's Island boat *Henry Smith*. The *Wabash*, in order to save coal, is coming from Boston to this port under sail, and consequently her arrival may be delayed some time.

Convention of the Seneca Nation.

PETER SUNDOWN, President of the Seneca nation of Indians, has issued a proclamation giving notice that the General Convention will be held at the Council House, in Coldspring, on the Allegany Reservation, on Tuesday, Nov. 14, 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of voting for or against amendments or alterations of the Constitution of the said nation.

UNITED ITALY.

The Mont Cenis Tunnel—Deficiencies in the Revenue—The National Bank and the Government—Privileged Cities—Florentine Architecture—The Diplomatic Corps—An Imperial Visitor—A New Composer.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FLORENCE, Tuesday, Oct. 24, 1871.

The tunnel under Mont Cenis has been in use for more than a week, and works to the satisfaction of everybody. Those who arrive here who have passed through it say that there is no annoyance from smoke or confined air, and except for the unusual time that one is under ground, the impression made by the passage is not among the most disagreeable of such experiences. The time between the Italian cities and Paris is not yet reduced to the minimum, as the present time-tables are only provisional. The two great points are to be Paris and Rome, and the Florentines at the moment are extremely vexed because it is found that the shortest route to the latter capital is along the Adriatic shore, or that of Falconara, as it is called—a town near Ancona, where the train swings off to Rome. It is very encouraging to see the growing impatience now manifested here for slow railway time. Ministers and managers of all sorts are spurred up to make the most of the advantages which the country enjoys by its position of offering the most expeditious way from Europe to Asia. The newspapers are constantly citing Dr. FRANKLIN's maxim, "time is money," only they are sure always to get the first word in the plural—"times is money"—led into error by the headings of two foreign newspapers, and their imperfect acquaintance with our language. There is hardly a newspaper here now without one connected with it who has some knowledge of English.

DEFICIENCIES IN THE REVENUE.

Signor SELLA, the able Minister of Finance, is chalking out a plan by which the deficiences in the revenue for the coming year may be met. It is stated that from one hundred and fifty to two hundred million of francs, not covered by present resources, will have to be provided for. The Government at any moment can fly to the arms of its friend the National Bank, and have its wants satisfied by granting new privileges, or hypothecating a new batch of the ecclesiastical property. The Bank is becoming more and more a State institution, and will probably before long have the almost exclusive management of the national funds. Beginning on a small scale, as the bank of the Sardinian States, it has in less than twenty years risen to its present importance. Its shares, of the original value of one thousand francs, are now quoted at two thousand nine hundred, paying about eight per cent. on that sum.

AMBITIOUS FINANCIERS.

As Italian legislators are inclined to follow the example of England in many things, an effort also is made to get the wheels of the "car of State" upon the same rail, or into the same rut. The Italian Finance Minister will begin his official life at Rome by asking of the Government, as a first installment seven millions of francs for a new building, for the accommodation of the three or four thousand placemen employed in the Department of the Treasury. Rome, with its great number of immense palaces, has none large enough to house these regiments of public servants. A plan has already been made for the building, and one of the terms of the contract will be that it shall be ready for use in less than two years, which, if carried out, will be another example of Italian energy, of which we have had lately a number of remarkable proofs. As any sums expended will go two or three times as far as they would for the same amount of work done in America, the country should have added to its public structures one more in which the people may take pride.

PRIVILEGED CITIES.

The enormous destruction by fire in the United States, in the last few weeks, has startled people here, who can find in their histories no account of an aggregate of losses equal to ours in a period of five hundred years. During the seventeen years that I have known Florence there has not been a fire that has made sufficient blaze to light up the length of a street. And to this may be lapped on the testimony of an American who had lived here five-and-twenty years when my own term began, and it is to the same effect. In the buildings of Italy there is little or nothing to burn. If you set your bed-curtains on fire, or have no objection to burn your furniture, you have only to let it burn at leisure, with little risk of damage to the house, as the walls and floors, and even the door-jams, are all of solid materials. As for the doors themselves, and the window-shutters, if you wish to save them, you have but to take them from their hinges and throw them into the street. In construction, the Italians have nothing to learn of us, so far as concerns solidity, although we can teach them much that would increase the comfort and convenience of their houses.

FLORENTINE ARCHITECTURE.

Visitors to Florence must have noticed the irregular lines in the fronts of many palaces and other buildings that were constructed there four and five centuries back. There will be a bend in a front which has not a length of more than thirty or forty feet on the street. Within, not a room can be found which is perfectly rectangular. There are various theories for this irregular mode of construction, one of which is that at the period there was a superstition in Florence of the evil eye in a house or room with perfectly parallel lines. Another is the theory of the picturesque, which was strained to excess at a time when the classical style had fallen into disuse. Whatever may have been the motive, it certainly gives a very rambling character to many of the streets of old Florence in contrast with the right lines of the streets of the new quarters, as regular as those of our American cities. In watching the progress of the construction of modern buildings I cannot perceive any falling off in the solidity of the walls and vaults, or the thoroughness of the precautions taken against fire, and modern Italians deserve credit for following with fidelity the good example of their ancestors.

THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS.

Of the foreign Ministers resident at this Court, only a few have yet found lodgings at Rome—those of Russia, Brazil, Greece and Sweden. Our eagle, which has sprawled in yellow glory in the Via Cavour for several years, is about taking its flight, as a nest has been prepared in the shadow of the Alban hills, where the Latin eagles once hovered. Everybody is asking, is the report true that the incumbent of our Legation in Italy is to be changed? Gen. BURNSIDE and GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS, both admirable candidates for such an office, are spoken of, but no new name is yet gazetted. The present diplomatic agent of our Government—reverenced for learning, and venerable for years and antiquity in office—does not wish to go to Rome, but would like to be transferred to a Northern capital. As ours is rather an obliging Government, even to those who do not render partisan services, we may still hope to be as respectably represented in Europe as we have generally been since Mr. LINCOLN set the example of appointing qualified men.

AN IMPERIAL VISITOR.

That intelligent sovereign, the Emperor of Brazil, pursuing his European tour, is now in Italy, and is shortly expected in Florence. He examines everything with as much attention as the most diligent student on his travels, and nothing escapes his notice. After he has seen Italy he will step over into Egypt, to inspect the improvements made there since the waking up of that dusky people.

A NEW COMPOSER.

It may be remembered in connection with the expected visit of Don PEDRO, that when among musical people the thing at the moment most talked about is a new opera written by a Brazilian, Signor GOMEZ, a week ago put upon the stage of the Pergola, the first-class theatre here. It is called "Guarany," and the scene is laid in South America. The young author, under the patronage of the Emperor of Brazil, has had his musical training principally at Milan, and his Brazilian Majesty has promised his protégé to be present at the representation of his opera as soon as he arrives in Florence. The Italian, or rather Florentine musical authorities, examine with discrimination, and praise or criticise in a tone of fairness the first effort of the young foreign author, who has the boldness to try to tread in the steps of MEYERBEER and ROSSINI. It is hardly creditable to the United States, the real America, to let the rude civilization of such a country as Brazil carry off the first honors in Europe in the so much cultivated musical art.

FRANCE AND ITALY.

Cavalier NIGRA, the Italian Minister near the Government of France, has reported himself at Rome, and it is now said that he will be allowed to go back to his post and not be succeeded by Gen. CIALDINI, or either one of the others spoken of as his possible successor. M. THIERS does not find his time come for annoying Italy, and the peace will doubtless be well kept until our ecclesiastical friends succeed in carrying out the grand design of getting France and Italy by the ears upon the question of Papal rights. The Bonapartes put Italy in a way to attain a greater amount of good fortune than either classical or legitimist France intended should ever be hers. Events have followed each other in natural order, and how to reverse or undo a work not quite to his mind is what puzzles the clear and compact brain of the sturdy little French statesman. For the rest, the classical party here, as I am assured by some of the intelligent among them, found their hopes of assistance in the future upon some new intoxication of vanity or ambition of parties in France; help on the part of Austria, Catholic Germany and Spain being given up as lost past recovery.

ANGELICO.

AMERICAN POLITICS.

An English Opinion on the Approaching Presidential Election.

From the London Times, Oct. 31.

Those who are conversant with the politics of the United States will not be surprised to hear that the people are beginning to concern themselves with the next Presidential election. The choice of a head of the Government invested with the greatest legislative and executive powers for a period of four years is the most important act of American citizenship, and the provisions of the Constitution under which he is elected form the most peculiar feature of the American political system. So much has been said and written on the subject that every educated man knows the supposed advantages and disadvantages of the periodical election of the President as they appear to European critics; it is sufficient to say that the Americans themselves are content with it, and seem to feel no inconvenience from the practice of balloting for a Magistrate who has been called "a despot for four years." The institutions of the country are so firmly grounded, society is so strong and free and inartificial now slavery is at an end, that nothing is shaken by this gigantic electioneering, even though its result be to overthrow a dominant party, to turn adrift a whole legion of placemen, and to give, in the language of a former President, the spoils to the conquerors. An English satirist has said that no sooner is the acrimony of one election at an end than the acrimony of the next begins; but what he called acrimony is to thoroughbred Republicans a healthy, pleasurable excitement, to which they betake themselves at the earliest possible moment. Though more than a year must elapse before the States are called upon to choose the President of the next term, speculation is rife, "politicians," as the intriguers, go-betweens, and wire-pullers of public life are called in America, are making ready for the contest, and the public will in a few weeks more be full of eager interest in their proceedings. There is sure to be a contest, for parties in America are not easily discouraged; moreover, they know that a good fight keeps up vitality, and the most conspicuous defeat is better than shirking the conflict. But, unless some strange revulsion in the public feeling occurs, the victory would seem to be beyond a doubt. The Republican Party, which was brought into power by President LINCOLN and with him crushed the Confederacy, still remains dominant in the most populous, enlightened and wealthy of the States. National necessities brought it into existence, and great successes have consolidated its authority. It urged the North to immense exertions during the Confederate secession, and re-elected Mr. LINCOLN for a second term, that he might bring the war to a conclusion. When Mr. LINCOLN was murdered, and the Vice-President who succeeded him attempted to carry out a policy of his own in dealing with the conquered States, the Republicans by their overwhelming majorities, entirely defeated him. They nullified his amnesty, they passed acts for a strict and severe government of the South over his veto, they threatened him with impeachment. Long before his term came to an end it was known that the next President would be one whose views agreed with those of Congress, and who could be trusted to execute its decisions. Gen. GRANT was elected, and assumed office in March, 1869. Although chosen as a successful General, and without strict party pledges, his Administration has been in accordance with the prevailing opinions of the North, and he may be called a Republican President. During the last six years the Democratic Party has made great efforts to retrieve its position. In Mr. JOHNSON it had a virtual ally; and a partial reaction which set in against the Republicans after the war enabled it to achieve some successes, and in most of the States to show a bold front to its adversaries. The definitive result, however, is that the Republicans maintain their position. The tide of public opinion sets steadily in their favor. The State elections which are held at this season of the year have been decisive on this point. Three weeks since the Republicans carried Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Iowa by increased majorities. In Pennsylvania they had 15,000 majority, in Ohio 25,000, in Iowa 35,000. It is anticipated that the November elections will tell the same tale. Great importance is attached to the vote of Pennsylvania, "the Keystone State," as it has been called; for as a rule that State has reflected with accuracy the tendencies of the Union at large. Various causes have combined to produce this prevalence of Republican views. Of course, the great achievements of the war, and the conviction that the party may be best trusted to secure and consolidate what it gained in the contest, are the enduring bases of the Republican power. But to these may be added the administrative and financial success of the last few years, and the favorable relations of the country with foreign Powers. At the same time it would seem that the Democratic Party has, whether justly or otherwise, lost caste. A large majority of the best class of Americans are Republicans, perhaps for the reason that some of the worst have taken the lead in certain places on the other side. The City of New-York has to bear the blame of this unpopularity of the Democrats. It is observed that since the exposure of the Tammany frauds the Republican feeling has deepened, and the late elections may have been largely influenced by this incident. The general opinion is that President GRANT will be nominated for re-election. In favor of this course will be the respect he has won, not only from the Republicans, but from moderate men of all parties, by his honest and conscientious discharge of duty, and the knowledge of the electors that they have in him a tried man fit for any emergency of the time. On the other side, there is only the prejudice against electing the same man twice. This feeling has been very strong with the present generation of Americans, and has, we believe, made a single term for the Presidency almost a cardinal principle with some politicians. It was not so in the early days of the Union. On the establishment of the Constitution in 1788, WASHINGTON was elected President; he was re-elected, and would have been elected a third time had he not declined. After the Presidency of JOHN ADAMS, three Presidents, JEFFERSON, MADISON and MONROE, successively held office for two Presidential terms, and, in spite of WASHINGTON'S precedent, it is well-known that JEFFERSON and MONROE were strongly urged to allow themselves to be nominated for the third time. After the single term of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, from 1825 to 1829, Gen. JACKSON succeeded, and he, too, was re-elected. Then the practice fell into disuse, and no re-election occurred till that of Mr. LINCOLN, in 1864. Two popular Generals, who might have had a chance of re-election, HARRISON and TAYLOR, were each cut off early in their term of office, and succeeded by the Vice-Presidents, who were men of no great mark. It remains to be seen whether Gen. GRANT'S merits and popularity will secure him this high honor. We can only say that such a result of the coming discussions would be received with the utmost satisfaction in this country. The interests of England and the United States are now so interwoven in commercial, and therefore, also, in political matters, that the character of the American Executive is of no small importance to us, and we believe the general opinion to be that the States have never had a Government more straightforward and conciliatory than the present in its foreign policy, and more to be trusted by those whose commercial and financial interests are bound up with the maintenance of American credit. The firmness and moderation with which order has been restored, the economical skill with which the debt has been reduced, and the good will with which international controversies have been brought to a close, make us anticipate with satisfaction the election of Gen. GRANT to a second term of office.

Field Marshal Benedek.

The Paris *Siècle* says: "Most of the journals have announced on the authority of a dispatch, the death of the Gen. BENEDEK who held the command in chief of the Austrian Army in the war of 1866. The Vienna papers inform us that this General, whose plan of campaign," the *Siècle* remarks ironically "was in its day equally celebrated with that of Gen. TROCHU, is in perfect health. It is true that a retired 'Lieutenant Field Marshal' living in the same house with BENEDEK was stricken with paralysis, and this was the cause of the confusion of personages and gave rise to the false report."

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

THE SEASON OF OPERA.

The tenth representation of the series of twenty to form the present season of Italian Opera, at the Academy of Music, occurs to-night. "Faust" will be sung for the fourth time since the performances now occurring were commenced. Wednesday "Lucia di Lammermoor" will be repeated. Friday evening is set apart for the earliest hearing of "Mignon." The production of this opera is awaited with much eagerness and not a little anxiety. Not only is the score unknown, but, with one exception, its choicest melodies will fall on unfamiliar ears. M. THOMAS' music, indeed, is one with which American audiences are wholly unacquainted. After naming the scene of *Ophelia's* madness, from "Hamlet," superbly recited by Miss NILSSON in the concert-room, and the air, "Non conosci quel suolo," from the opera now to be interpreted, we can affirm that none of M. THOMAS' compositions have been executed here. Yet M. AMBROISE THOMAS is a writer whose reputation has extended over Europe for several years. Of many more or less successful works, three—the two mentioned above and a charming opera comique, entitled "Le Songe d'une Nuit d'Eté," and provided with an absurd libretto—have been applauded in France, in England, and in Germany. Critics of greater severity than the audiences of the day have recognized M. THOMAS' skill as a musician by selecting him to fill SPONTINI'S seat in the French Académie des Beaux Arts. A month ago he was appointed to succeed M. AUBER in the management of the Paris Conservatoire. It will be inferred from this that "Mignon" is not an unimportant part of the modern repertory, though circumstances have prevented its earlier representation here. Without entering into details as to the story of the opera or its most remarkable numbers, it may be said that the former is founded upon an episode of GOETHE'S "Wilhelm Meister," and that the music is occasionally melodic, frequently sentimental, (after the French fashion,) and always elegant in form and admirable in respect of instrumentation. The distribution of the leading characters we have printed already. The Messrs. STRAKOSCH are placing "Mignon" upon the stage with new scenery and new dresses. The debut of a composer could not be accomplished more auspiciously.

PRINCE GALITZIN'S CONCERTS.

Prince GEORGE NICHOLAS GALITZIN, whose arrival in the United States was recently announced, intends to give a series of concerts wherein Russian music will be recited. The first of these entertainments is to take place to-morrow evening, at Steinway Hall. Among the titled gentlemen of Europe are many who are well known for their enlightened love of music and the fine arts generally, and who give evidence of their interest by the expenditure of a large portion of their princely incomes in fostering and promoting the progress of the arts. Not only do the German Courts maintain private orchestras, opera-houses and court organists and choirs, but many of the noblemen of Germany, Austria and Russia attach to their establishments bands of the highest artistic excellence. Among the noble and intelligent lovers of art must be classed in the foremost rank Prince GEORGE NICHOLAS GALITZIN, whose family is among the oldest and the noblest in Russia. The name of GALITZIN has become musically famous through BEETHOVEN, who dedicated three of his celebrated quartets to the father of the present Prince. The celebrity thus honorably obtained has been largely increased by the musical talent and the public spirit of Prince GEORGE GALITZIN, who in his youth studied the science thoroughly with the celebrated composer GLINKA, the theorist HAUPTMAN, and others. For some years he only cultivated music furtively, as he was engaged in the service of the State, and attached to the establishment of the Emperor as high Chamberlain; but, after serving with distinction in the Crimean War, in which he was wounded severely, he resigned his court appointments, and concluded to devote himself exclusively to music, for he had conceived the idea of making known to the world a large portion, at least, of the repertory of Russian music, which was almost unknown to other civilized nations. In pursuance of this patriotic idea he has, for many years past, devoted six months in each year to traveling through Russia, Germany, France and England, giving Russian concerts to the aggregate number of over one thousand. In England alone he gave nearly three hundred concerts. Prince GALITZIN visits America on the same missionary duty on behalf of his national music, and will, we hope, attain the same happy results that have attended his labor of love elsewhere. As a composer for the church, chorus and orchestra, he takes high rank in Russia and elsewhere; and as a conductor he is accounted one of the best. He has spent many thousands of dollars in carrying out his good work; but his private wealth enables him to make the sacrifice, and, as he does not work for gain, he is content. We believe that in his efforts here he will enlist the sympathies of the public, and carry out the aim of his life, which is to make the music of his country known and loved among the people of America.

BRIEF MENTION.

Herr WACHTEL'S final performances at the Stadt Theatre occur this week. The gentleman sings this evening in "Il Trovatore."....The bill at Lina Edwin's will be changed this evening, and "La Grande Duchesse," with Mlle. AIMEE as the vivacious sovereign, will be sung there until the close of the week.

Miscellaneous.

MR. BARNUM'S SHOW.

After our frequent reference to the subject, it seems almost unnecessary to remind the reader that Mr. BARNUM'S new show will be exhibited this evening and throughout the week, at the Rink. The show is all-embracing, and, on that account, it cannot well disappoint the most traveled sight-seer.

VIRGINIA.

Result of the State Election—The Conservative Victory in Virginia Dwindles—Some New Facts and Figures.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RICHMOND, Va., Friday, Nov. 10, 1871.

The Conservative success in this State gradually lessens in the face of actual results, especially when the causes of those results are clearly understood. The last Senate consisted of 43 members, of which 30 were Conservatives and 13 Republicans. The present Senate consists of 43 members, of which 33 are Conservatives and 10 only are Republicans—a gain of three Senators for the Conservatives. But, mark you, the Constitution of the State provided that the Senators elected in 1869 from even numbered districts should hold office for four years, while the others should hold for only two years; and it luckily happened for the Conservatives that of twenty members elected for four years' terms they had sixteen, and the Republicans only four, two of these latter having died and left vacancies to be filled in the late election. So, in fact, the Conservatives had sixteen men in the Senate to two Republicans to start with in this contest. Furthermore, the late Legislature redistricted and reapportioned the whole State for representation in both branches of the General Assembly, and I need not say that a gerrymander was the result. Thus, the Conservatives had every advantage, and three Senators only have they succeeded in gaining—one of these being an independent, who beat Col. EDMUND PENDLETON, the regular Conservative nominee in the district. On a fair, square vote in Halifax County, they lost one Senator.

The last House of Delegates consisted of 137 members, of which 44 were Republicans and 93 were Conservatives. The present House will have only 132 members, (being thus reduced by the gerrymander above alluded to,) and the Conservative estimate is that there will be 97 Conservative delegates to 35 Republicans—an actual gain of only five members for the Conservatives, though a loss of nine to the Republicans, making the Conservative majority in the House 69, or 13 more than it was in the last House. These Republican losses and Conservative gains, however, are chiefly due to the redistricting process aforesaid, whereby the representation of Republican constituencies was reduced and those of Conservative tendencies was increased. In counties where the *status quo* was not interfered with the gains in members by both sides nearly balance each other, although it must be confessed that the Conservatives gain more on the popular vote. Among the counties carried by the Republicans this election that were carried by the Conservatives in 1869 are the following: Halifax County, 3 delegates; Amelia, 1; Lunenburg, 1; Middlesex, 1; Roanoke, 1, and Floyd, 1. The Republican gain in Floyd is very remarkable, as it is one of the south-western counties, where neither side looked for anything else than Conservative victories. But the Republican gain there is over 200, which triumphantly elects the Republican delegate. The explanation of the matter is thus given by a Conservative reporter: "The cause of the Radical victory was their having a regular old-fashioned treat. Bystanders could see them working in and out, like bees to a bait, all day."

The Conservative majority on joint ballot of the two Houses of Assembly is estimated to be about eighty or eighty-five. In the last Legislature it was sixty-six. In the last Senate there were six negroes; in this only three. In the last House of Delegates there were twenty-three negroes; in this only about twelve or fifteen.

Besides the gerrymander, the Republicans charge that the Conservatives everywhere played the part of the "Heathen Chinee," whose skill in the game "he did not understand," has been immortalized by BRET HARTE.

E.

DOLLAR STORES.

What They are Like—The People who Come to Buy—The People who are There to Sell—Some Interesting Facts About the Business.

What the cheap auction-rooms in the Bowery are to the very poor the dollar-stores on Broadway are to folks in comfortable circumstances. In both cases the purchasers are tempted to buy what they do not want by the exceeding cheapness of the articles offered. The first thing that strikes the eye in a well-known dollar-store on Broadway is the multiplicity of apparently valuable articles which are to be purchased for so small a sum. The store is very long, extending through the entire block, and on each side are ranges of counters that stretch almost from street to street. Piled upon the counters are articles of the most miscellaneous character, some very dear at the price, others amazingly cheap. Throughout this long vista of bargains a numerous crowd of purchasers wander, visiting counter after counter in the hope of finding something that will offer some slight pretext of utility as an excuse for its purchase. There are a few gentlemen during the daytime evidently come to buy presents for children, and not averse to a little flirtation with the extremely interesting young ladies who have charge of the various show-cases. But of ladies there are very many, the majority being accompanied with children. Before a counter lavishly stored with toys stands a very old lady with a very little boy, perhaps her grandson. She urges him to choose a Noah's ark of huge size, well stored with animals of quaint appearance, and funny little men in long garments and round hats, bearing far-away resemblances to Dutch sailors in overcoats, but supposed conventionally to represent Noah's sons and their wives. "Have this, Willie," the old lady says, "and your grandpa will tell you what the names are." "No, ganny ma," cries the urchin, "I want little sojers and a drum and a cannon, and a cannon," he repeats, having evidently got to the end of his vocabulary though not of his desires. "Ah no, Willie, don't have soldiers," sighs the old lady, "Soldiers are wicked; soldiers are not nice. I wouldn't have soldiers if I was you." "Yes I will, ganny ma," whines the young hopeful, "and I won't have Noah's arkses. I'll burn 'em if you get 'em. So there, now, ganny ma." Compelled by this awful threat the old lady yields, and her grandson is made happy with a small box of leaden soldiers, with two beautiful cannon that propel peas by means of a spring.

Next to the toy-counter, where the Noah's arks are stranded in every conceivable stage of shipwreck, are cases filled with new games for children. This is presided over by an interesting young girl of sixteen, with fair, curling hair, violet eyes, and a very plump, red mouth. One of the games is called the Tyrolean target. It represents, in wood, a large apple-tree, the apples being iron balls, gilt, placed in circular holes. These are numbered, and have to be knocked down by bolts fired from a toy cross-bow. A very well-dressed gentleman, with an unpleasant face, comes up and inquires about it. He seems slow to comprehend the explanation, and a trifle deaf beside. The young lady leans partly over the counter to make him hear, and he leans over to listen. But he seizes the opportunity to whisper something in her ear—complimentary, no doubt. The little beauty turns red as fire, looks very angry and distressed, and with a look that ought to make the fellow sink into his shoes, beats a hasty retreat, whispering something to another employe, who comes up to the rescue gallantly, "Do you wish to purchase this target, Sir." "No, thank you," he replies negligently. "Do you wish any information that I can give you?" "Not that I'm aware of," he replies. "Each article is a dollar," she continues. "Would you like a doll, or a Noah's ark, or a family Bible, or a new game of parlor billiards, or the Hindustani game of pachisi, sometimes called Hindoo backgammon, or a set of draughts, or of chessmen, or ——." The man finding that this voluble young lady was evidently a match for him, withdrew rather sheepishly under the fire of quite a battery of indignant eyes along the range of the counters, so that by the time he reached the door he was quite chopfallen.

The counter where the mock jewelry is sold, seems to be the most attractive place. It is surrounded by bevies of pretty girls, some of them shop girls, but the majority fair ones from the country, who have made a morning dash into New-York by the railway, and will return the same night. One has purchased ear-rings, and is fixing them into her pretty ears, pink and rounded like a sea-shell. Another has pulled up the sleeve of her dress, and displays a shapely arm, round which she clasps quite a fine bracelet. A third is choosing sleeve-studs, a fourth brooches, a fifth rings, and all are chattering and asking questions like so many bewitching little magpies. There is behind them a group of school girls, looking on but not purchasing. "Oh, Annie," cries one to her companion, "there's a perfect love of a bracelet; I do wish I had'nt spent my money for lunch; can't you lend me some, there's a dear." "Now, Hattie, didn't I buy éclairs for the crowd at the baker's in Sixth-avenue? There's every cent I have," replies the school girl addressed, opening a diminutive purse, that could hold nothing but fairies and five-cent pieces. "Julia," continues the first speaker, "hav'nt you some money? Oh! I know you have, because you showed a dollar bill in school." "I want it," answers Julia. "I'm going to buy a Byron; they're splendidly bound here. Oh, girls, BYRON is splendid," and she commences to recite in a most lackadaisical style the stanza in Don Juan commencing:

"No more, no more, oh never more on me,
The freshness of the heart shall fall like dew," &c.

The other girls are deeply impressed, and all go to the book counter murmuring, "Splendid." The works for sale are not very numerous, but there is SHAKESPEARE, prosy but glorious MILTON, dear old CHAUCER, stupid SOUTHEY, BYRON, MOORE, Mrs. HEMANS, LONGFELLOW and other favorites. No KENT, no SHELLEY, no COLERIDGE, such poets being caviare to the multitude. *En revanche* there are numberless copies of the "Swiss Family Robinson," a delicious romance in which botany, entomology, zoölogy, and several other ologies are skillfully combined with "Robinson Crusoeist Adventures." These works are all gorgeously bound, gleaming like BYRON'S Assyrian hosts in purple and gold. They "go off like hot cakes," according to the expression of the young lady attendant, and are cheap at the money.

Near the books is a case full of what Mr. Joshua Fullalove would call a "mixellaneous bilin," including Parian vases, statuettes, carved photograph-holders, carved wooden card-baskets of poplar or some other soft white wood, bronze clocks warranted to go for a short time, cuspidos in the Etruscan style, better known as spittoons, match-safes of very pretty design and of solid construction, and many other articles of a presumable utility, including cruet-stands and plated toast-racks. The principal sale for these useful articles is in the evening, when the lords of the creation, taking the wives of their bosoms out for a stroll, are inveigled into the store by their deceitful better-halves, and thus buy something because it seems shabby not to. For them also is the case where meerschaum pipes, or what purports to be meerschaum, are exhibited in tempting array. These are probably of some composition akin in its elements to the famous kaolin clay, for it colors well, as is evidenced by the specimen lying in all the glory of its orange and plum color among the original white pipes in the trays. For the gentlemen also are the oil-paintings, but these are like the vice of the poet, of so dread a mien that to be hated need but to be seen. Description stands aghast at them and passes on choking. Sometimes there are engravings, and these, though by no means what they should be, vex the soul somewhat less than the oil-paintings. They are generally subjects connected with WASHINGTON or scenes from the life of a hunter, and, indeed, can be purchased from the merchants of the sidewalk for fifty cents, or in threatening weather for forty. In the dollar-store, of course, they fetch a dollar, but nobody can complain, for there are many articles in the store, especially the books, where the price is far less than would be asked elsewhere.

ANNIVERSARY SERVICES.

First Anniversary of the South Harlem Methodist Episcopal Church.

The first anniversary of the South Harlem Methodist Episcopal Church in Second-avenue, near One Hundred and Tenth-street, was celebrated yesterday morning under very pleasant and satisfactory auspices. The Church was organized on the second Sunday of November, 1870, by the directors of the Sunday-school Missionary Society, and Rev. Wm. ROSS was appointed pastor. Like most missionary enterprises, at its inception it had to encounter great difficulties and hardships, but under a steady guidance, and trusting in its divine mission, it triumphed over them, and now bids fair to be a glorious success. At its commencement it comprised but seventeen members, but it at present numbers eighty-four members and probationers. Its Sunday-school and regular religious meetings are well attended, and are gradually and surely progressing. The current expenses of the Church amounted to $225 during the past year. There was raised by the penny collections $220, and in the Sunday-school $325, of which $300 was expended for its advancement. The amount of class-money collected during the year was $250, and there was also subscribed by the Juvenile Missionary Society $50.

Under such happy circumstances connected with the growth of the infant Church, its first anniversary was celebrated yesterday. At 10½ o'clock services were commenced, Rev. Dr. VAIL, of Fifty-third-street, officiating, assisted by Revs. Mr. NICHOLS, PERRY and WOLF, of the Missionary Society. Dr. VAIL preached an admirable discourse.

In the afternoon service there were discourses by Rev. DANIEL CURRY, of the City Church Extension and Missionary Society, and Rev. JOHN PARKER, and at the evening service a sermon by Rev. B. K. PIERCE, D. D.

The Ladies' Domestic Missionary Relief Association.

The third anniversary meeting of the Ladies' Domestic Missionary Relief Association was held last evening in Zion Church. The object of this Association is to supply clothing and other necessary articles to more than 170 missionaries and their families who are working in the domestic missionary field of the United States, whose salaries are inadequate to their proper maintenance. These benefits have been extended by the Association to the missionaries in twenty-seven of the States and Territories of the Union; to those who are preaching to the lumber-men of Maine; to those impoverished by the desolation of war in eight of our States at the South; to those toiling patiently from port to port; to those working amid the biting frosts of Minnesota and Nebraska; to those who are struggling with more formidable enemies in the heathenism of the red men of Dakota and the infidelity of Utah, beside those in Colorado, California, Oregon and Washington Territory. These boxes of raiment have been thankfully acknowledged from all the parts mentioned.

The Secretary's report sets forth that twenty-four branches or societies have sent, during the year, eighty-one boxes of clothing, &c., to the domestic field, worth nearly $13,000. It recommends that the number of working branches be enlarged, in order that every needy missionary may be annually reached, and such comfortable clothing and other conveniences supplied as their necessities may require. During the evening the congregation was urged by Bishop POTTER, Bishop ARMITAGE, of Wisconsin, Bishop SELWYN, of England, and Messrs. PADDOCK and HINMAN to do all they can to advance the objects of the Association.

NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

The Hudson River Railroad Company.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You having done so much for the cause of Reform in the City of New-York, the residents on the line of this road naturally turn to your wide-awake journal as a medium by which to ventilate our grievances. The management of our road seem to think that they have done all that is necessary for its patrons in erecting a magnificent depot, but in all else they are sadly behind the age, both in regard to accommodations afforded and the general management. The cars, with the exception of the saloon cars, (for which you pay an extra charge, and which cost the railroad Company nothing, they being furnished by the Wagner Company,) are far inferior to those of the New-Jersey Central and other roads running out of the City; the rates of commutation are nearly double, and now, under the new time-table, Yonkers and other places on the line of this road are virtually placed from five to fifteen miles further from the City than before the change. The bad faith we complain of is this: The station at Gleenwood, the beautiful suburb of Yonkers, was established many years ago, the property-owners giving the land for the depot. Around this station there has grown up a flourishing settlement, drawn hither by the convenience to the station. Most of the gentlemen, being engaged in business in the City, have to pass over the road night and morning. Now, by the direction of our railroad autocrat, VANDERBILT, our depot is removed down the road about three-quarters of a mile, thereby causing a great inconvenience, and very seriously affecting the value of property in our village.

GLENWOOD.

Gas Without Light.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Now that the election is over and the owners of property in New-York have once more a hope of keeping a roof over their heads, would the great reformer (the NEW-YORK TIMES) direct its attention to the Metropolitan Gas Company. All my neighbors who are supplied by this Company unite with me in representing their gas to be of the most wretched quality. They have all had their pipes examined and blown out with the same result, no doubt, that I have experienced, no better light. Two gas-burners, one a very fine Argand, are not sufficient to light a small room and enable any one sitting directly under them either to read or sew with comfort. The gas flickers and wanes all the early part of the evening, and at times goes out entirely. Toward the end of the evening, when the shops are closing and quiet people are beginning to think of going to bed, the gas burns with more steadiness, and by midnight would perhaps give light enough. This has been the condition of things for nearly a year. Of late, however, it has grown worse and worse, as our bills are larger than ever. I feel justified in appealing to you for redress, as complaints to the Company itself produces no effect.

HOUSEHOLDER.

Contradiction.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issues of the 11th and 12th inst. I have had the mortification to observe statements with reference to myself which are wholly unfounded in truth, and which, knowing the uniform fairness and truthful character of the NEW-YORK TIMES, I must attribute to the malignity of some personal enemy, who, from personal motives, have imposed upon you and vilified me. There is no truth whatever in the charge that I either laid my hands on Mr. JOHN DUCEY or requested any one else to do so, or in any way to interfere with or molest him. I was not even aware that he had been assaulted until after the unfortunate circumstance had occured, when I personally rendered him all possible assistance and came to the help of the officer.

I trust you will do me the justice to insert this contradiction in your widely-circulated paper.

Your obedient servant,
JAMES BARKER,
No. 461 West Twenty-first-street.

NEW-YORK, Sunday, Nov. 12, 1871.

New-York Bible Society—Anniversary Meeting.

The forty-seventh anniversary meeting of the New-York Bible Society was held last evening in the Madison-square Presbyterian Church. The Board of Managers, of which Dr. AGNEW is Chairman, presented their report, which was read. It stated in detail the work of the various committees of the organization for the past year. The aggregate distribution of the Society for that period has been 11,678 Bibles, 51,058 Testaments, 1,274 parts; making a total of 64,010 volumes, of the value of $13,572 19. The receipts for the same period, by collections, donations, &c., $21,926 01; the expenses, $21,047 74; leaving a balance in the treasury of $2,706 07. After the reading of the report, addresses were delivered by Rev. Dr. ADAMS and Rev. Dr. WASHBURNE.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis for the Past Twenty-Four Hours.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 12—1 P. M.—The area of high barometer which was Saturday afternoon central in Ohio and Michigan, is now over Pennsylvania and New-York. Rising pressure and clear weather have preceded it in the Middle and Eastern States; falling barometer and cloudy weather follow in its rear, and an area of low pressure and rain extends from Louisiana to Minnesota. Increasing south-easterly winds prevail over the latter region and on the Upper Lakes, and northerly winds on the middle and eastern coasts.

PROBABILITIES.

The barometer will probably continue high, with clear weather, to-night, followed by cloudy weather on Monday in the Middle and Eastern States. Cloud and rain extend very generally over the Mississippi Valley, and eastward over the Ohio Valley and Lake Huron; increasing south-easterly winds on Lake Michigan to-night; elsewhere, dangerous winds are not anticipated.

WARNING SIGNALS ORDERED.

Cautionary signals are ordered for this evening at Chicago and Milwaukee.

City Meteorological Report.

The following observations show the temperature, &c., yesterday at the Central Park Mineral Springs:

Temperature.	6 A.M.	9 A.M.	12 M.	3 P.M.	5 P.M.
Degrees Fahrenheit.	32	37	44	50	41
Stand of Bar. in inch.	30.33	..	30.39	..	30.38

Wet-bulb Hygrometer at noon, degrees Fah., 37.

Starr & Marcus,
NO. 22 JOHN-ST., UPSTAIRS.
AN UNRIVALED ASSORTMENT
OF
GORHAM PLATED-WARE,
Guaranteed, with fair usage, to last a generation.—*Advertisement.*

DRESSING CASES of the finest quality.
SCHUYLER, HARTLEY & GRAHAM,
No. 19 Maiden-lane. No. 22 John-st.
—*Advertisement.*

Woodworth's
NILSSON BOUQUET.
AN EXQUISITE PERFUME.—*Advertisement.*

A.—Phalon's New Perfumes,
"I LOVE YOU"
and "WHITE ROSE."—*Advertisement.*

Diseases of the bladder, kidneys and urinary organs receive a permanent check; and dyspepsia, organic weakness, dropsy, gravel, strangury, are in every instance completely cured by Helmbold's Buchu.—*Advertisement.*

LONG WINTER EVENINGS!—$20 Billiard Table. Full-size cues and balls, quick rubber cushions. Diagram free. ABBOT & NICHOLLS, No. 95 Liberty-st., New-York.—*Advertisement.*

Important to Invalids.
Try IMPERIAL GRANUM, the most NUTRITIOUS AND DELICATE FOOD yet introduced, proved to be the only thing the stomach could retain in cases of extreme weakness. Sold by all druggists, and at the wholesale depot by CARLE & STRONG, No. 153 Water-st., corner of Maiden-lane.

Royal Havana Lottery.
$330,000 in gold drawn every seventeen days. Prizes cashed and information furnished. Orders promptly filled.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers,
No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

Parties Using Holmes' Burglar-Alarm TELEGRPH should keep their bells set for unoccupied parts of the house during the day and evening, to protect from sneak-thieves.
E. HOLMES, No. 7 Murray-st.

$500,000 worth of Hardware to be closed out within the next sixty days, without regard to value. Job lots at extra bargains.
BARNES & CO., Nos. 36 and 38 Barclay-st.

Cold Winds Excluded, and Rooms kept warm and cosy by ROEBUCK'S WEATHER STRIPS, No. 58 Fulton-st., near Cliff.

Maine's Portable Window Ventilator.—Fresh air, no draft; fits any window. Price, $5. Send for circular. UNDERHILL & CO., No. 95 Duane-st.

The Wilson Shuttle Sewing-Machine—The best and cheapest first-class machines in the world. Price from $45 to $100. Sales-room 707 Broadway.

For Diamonds, Watches and Jewelry, go to GEO. C. ALLEN'S, No. 841 Broadway. Diamonds bought.

MARRIED.

SHRADY—GRIGG.—On Wednesday, Nov. 8, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. C. R. Hartranft, assisted by Revs. J. R. Van Kirk and J. H. Stansbury, JACOB SHRADY, of New-York, to EMMA M. GRIGG, of New-Brunswick, N. J.

DIED.

CLAPP.—On Sunday, 12th inst., LAVINIA SCOFIELD, wife of Milan G. Clapp, and only daughter and last child of Samuel W. and Lavinia L. Parmly, aged 22 years and 18 days.

The relatives and all friends are invited to attend her funeral, at the residence of her parents, No. 253 West 34th-st., on Tuesday, Nov. 14, at 2½ P. M.

HARTT.—In Brooklyn, Saturday, 11th inst., ISAAC HARTT, aged 78 years and 7 months.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his son-in-law, Joseph H. Foster, 4th-av., corner Pacific-st., on Monday, 13th inst., at 1½ o'clock.

HUDSON.—At Plainfield, N. J., on Saturday morning, Nov. 11, of softening of the brain, GEORGE SAMUEL, son of Samuel and Caroline Hudson, in the 23d year of his age.

Services at Plainfield, in First Baptist Church, Monday morning, at 9½ o'clock. Interment in Green-Wood.

HOAG.—On Saturday, Nov. 11, HARRIET HOAG, aged 73 years.

Funeral this morning, at 9½ o'clock, from No. 362 West 19th-st.

KETCHAM.—At Dover Plains, N. Y., Nov. 11, JAMES KETCHAM, aged 94 years.

Funeral Tuesday, Nov. 14, at 1 P. M.

KELLY.—On Sunday evening, the 11th inst., at the residence of his mother, JOHN, eldest son of Bridget and the late Hugh Kelly, deceased, aged 21 years and 4 months.

The relatives and friends of the family and those of his uncle John Kelly, late Sheriff, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Wednesday, the 15th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., from No. 68 West 12th-st. His remains will be conveyed to the church of St. Francis Xavier, West 16th-st., where a solemn high mass of requiem will be offered up for the repose of his soul, thence to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

MEAD.—In Greenwich, Conn., Nov. 12, 1871, ROBERT MEAD, aged 48.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence in Greenwich, on Wednesday, the 15th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Trains leave Twenty-seventh-street Depot at 11½ A. M.

MURPHY.—In this City, on Saturday, the 11th of November, JOSEPHINE MURPHY, third daughter of William D. Murphy.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her father, No. 40 East 49th-st., on Tuesday, the 14th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

POOL.—At Bedminster, N. J., Nov. 10, SARAH ELIZABETH, infant daughter of Rev. Chas. H. and Mary S. Pool, aged 10 months and 19 days.

PORT.—JOHN UPTON PORT, late apothecary of the New-York Dispensary, died Nov. 10, aged 28 years, 7 months and 11 days.

Services at All Saints' Church, Henry-st., Monday, Nov. 13, at 1½ P. M.; thence to Evergreen Cemetery.

☞ English papers please copy.

PINKNEY.—On Sunday morning, Nov. 12, WILLIAM T. PINKNEY.

The relatives and friends of the family and those of his brothers, John M. and Dr. Howard Pinkney, are invited to attend his funeral, from the Church of the Holy Trinity, Madison-av. and 42d-st., on Tuesday, the 14th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

RICKETTS.—At Elizabeth, N. J., Sunday, Nov. 12, GEORGE R. A. RICKETTS, in his 59th year.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

RANSOM.—On Saturday, Nov. 11, after a lingering illness, Rev. JOSEPH RANSOM, in the 68th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, Nov. 14, from the Church of the Redeemer, corner of 4th-av. and Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, at 1 o'clock P. M.

SPEER.—At Poultney, Vt., on Friday, Nov. 10, ANNE M., wife of James Speer.

Funeral services on Tuesday, Nov. 14, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the Swedenborgian Church in 35th-st., between Park and Lexington avs. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

SCOFIELD.—Suddenly on Friday morning, Nov. 10, HENRY SCOFIELD, aged 31 years 5 months 20 days.

Relatives and friends of the family, also those of his father-in-law, Capt. Chas. Hazzard, and the members of Nassau Lodge No. 536, F. and A. M., of Brooklyn, are invited to attend the funeral. Prayer at his late residence, No. 235 East 40th-st., on Monday 13th inst. at 10½ A. M. Funeral services will be held at St. John's Church, Stamford, Conn. at 2 P. M. Train leaves 27th-st. and 4th-av. at 12½ P. M. Carriages will be in attendance on arrival of train.

TITUS.—WM. T. TITUS, of Cornwall, N. Y., on Sixth day, Eleventh month, 10th.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, on 14th (Tuesday) Eleventh month, at 12 M. Carriages will be in waiting at Newburg on the arrival of 8 A. M. Hudson River Railroad train from New-York.

UNDERHILL.—At Chicago, Nov. 11, WM. UNDERHILL, of New-York City, in the 68th year of his age.

Notice of funeral in Wednesday's papers.

WILSON.—On Nov. 10, in Chicago, Mrs. SARAH CORNELIA WILSON, sister of Mrs. Dr. Schaff.

The remains will be interred in Wood Lawn Cemetery.

MISCELLANEOUS.

$100,000 GOLD.—ROYAL HAVANA Lottery of Cuba draws Nov. 26; whole tickets $32, currency; shares in proportion. Send for circulars or call for information on JOSEPH BATES, agent, No. 194 Broadway.

WEDDING NOTES.—BALL CARDS, NEW styles; fine paper and envelopes, monograms, seals, badges, medals, &c., by A. DEMAREST, Engraver, No. 182 Broadway.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ROOMS OF THE
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
NO. 63 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 13, 1871.

Committee for the relief of the sufferers by the Chicago conflagration.

Persons desirous of subscribing to this object may send their contributions to the Chamber of Commerce No. 63 William-st., care of George Wilson, Secretary of the Chamber, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M., or to any member of the Committee. Checks to be made payable to the order of A. A. LOW, Treasurer.

OFFICERS OF THE COMMITTEE:
JOHN C. GREEN, Chairman, No. 71 South-st.
GEORGE OPDYKE, Vice-Chairman, No. 25 Nassau-st.
A. A. LOW, Treasurer, No. 31 Burling-slip.
FRANK E. HOWE, Secretary, No. 88 Wall-st.

BEST BARGAINS EVER OFFERED IN NEW-YORK.

White French China Dinner Sets, 137 pieces	$32 00
Colored and Gilt French China Dinner Sets	75 00
Colored and Gilt French China Tea Sets, forty-four pieces	10 00
Silver-plated Casters, six cut bottles	5 50
Silver-plated Tea Sets, six pieces, best plate	29 50
Silver-plated Table Forks, the dozen	6 00
Colored Chamber Sets, eleven pieces, English make	4 00

TOGETHER WITH
a full assortment of
CHINESE AND JAPANESE
Porcelain. W. J. F. DAILEY,
No. 631 Broadway.

ARTISTS' CHICAGO RELIEF FUND.

At a meeting of artists held in the Academy of Design, on the evening of the 19th of October, Wm. Page, Esq., in the chair, and convened for the purpose of devising means of relief in aid of the artists of Chicago, many of whom have been left entirely destitute by the late conflagration in that city, it was decided to solicit voluntary contributions of paintings from the artists, such paintings to be sold and the proceeds applied in aid of the above object. The result has been the noble contribution of MORE THAN ONE HUNDRED PAINTINGS. These paintings will be placed on exhibition at the rooms of Messrs. George A. Leavitt & Co., Clinton Hall, Astor-place, on Monday morning, 13th inst., and remain on exhibition, day and evening, until 10 P. M., to the day of sale.

It may be gratifying to purchasers at this sale to know that the WHOLE AMOUNT paid for any painting will be applied to this fund. The paintings are free gifts from the artists, and the ENTIRE PROCEEDS of the sale will be devoted to this charity, irrespective of any commission charges, &c., &c.

REMEMBER NOV. 30.
AIKEN PREMIUM LAND SALE.
IMPORTANT NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS AND THE PUBLIC GENERALLY.

Notwithstanding the astounding robberies perpetrated by the infamous New-York "Ring," the sad catastrophe at Chicago, and the continuation of the work of the fire fiend in the North-western States, the reported prevalence of epidemics, Kuklux and Martial law at the South, and last, but not least, the "new departure" of Brigham Young from Utah, the distribution of the above-named valuable property WILL TAKE PLACE NOV. 30, AND NO POSTPONEMENT.

Reader! An investment of $5 may yield you a prize worth $25,000. For full particulars call on or address
J. C. DERBY,
No. 59 Liberty-st., New-York.

THE CAUSE AND CURE OF CONSUMPTION.—The primary cause of Consumption is derangement of the digestive organs. This derangement produces deficient nutrition and assimilation. By assimilation, I mean that process by which the nutriment of the food is converted into blood, and thence into the solids of the body. Persons with digestion thus impaired, having the slightest predisposition to pulmonary disease, or if they take cold, will be very liable to have Consumption of the lungs in some of its forms; and I hold that it will be impossible to cure any case of Consumption without first restoring a good digestion and healthy assimilation. The very first thing to be done is to cleanse the stomach and bowels from all diseased mucus and slime which is clogging these organs so that they cannot perform their functions, and then rouse up and restore the liver to a healthy action. For this purpose, the surest and best remedy is Schenck's Mandrake Pills. These Pills clean the stomach and bowels of all the dead and morbid slime that is causing disease and decay in the whole system. They will clear out the liver of all diseased bile that has accumulated there, and arouse it up to a new and healthy action, by which natural and healthy bile is secreted.

The stomach, bowels, and liver are thus cleansed by the use of Schenck's Mandrake Pills; but there remains in the stomach an excess of acid, the organ is torpid and the appetite poor. In the bowels, the lacteals are weak, and requiring strength and support. It is in a condition like this that Schenck's Seaweed Tonic proves to be the most valuable remedy ever discovered. It is alkaline, and its use will neutralize all excess of acid, making the stomach sweet and fresh; it will give permanent tone to this important organ, and create a good, hearty appetite, and prepare the system for the first process of a good digestion, and ultimately make good, healthy, living blood. After this preparatory treatment, what remains to cure most cases of Consumption is the free and persevering use of Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup. The Pulmonic Syrup nourishes the system, purifies the blood, and is readily absorbed into the circulation, and thence distributed to the diseased lungs. There it ripens all morbid matters, whether in the form of abscesses or tubercles, and then assists nature to expel all the diseased matter in the form of free expectoration, when once it ripens. It is then by the great healing and purifying properties of Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, that all ulcers and cavities are healed up sound, and my patient is cured.

The essential thing to be done in curing Consumption is to get up a good appetite and a good digestion, so that the body will grow in flesh and get strong. If a person has diseased lungs, a cavity or abscess there, the cavity cannot heal, the matter cannot ripen, so long as the system is below par. What is necessary to cure is a new order of things, a good appetite, a good nutrition, the body to grow in flesh and get fat; then nature is helped, the cavities will heal, the matter will ripen and be thrown off in large quantities, and the person regain health and strength. This is the true and only plan to cure Consumption, and if a person is very bad, if the lungs are not entirely destroyed, or even if one lung is entirely gone, if there is enough vitality left in the other to heal up, there is hope.

I have seen many persons cured with only one sound lung live and enjoy life to a good old age. This is what Schenck's Medicines will do to cure Consumption. They will clean out the stomach, sweeten and strengthen it, get up a good digestion, and give nature the assistance she needs to clear the system of all the disease that is in the lungs, whatever the form may be.

It is important that, while using Schenck's Medicines, care should be exercised not to take cold; keep in doors in cool and damp weather; avoid night-air, and take outdoor exercise only in a genial and warm sunshine.

I wish it distinctly understood that when I recommend a patient to be careful in regard to taking cold while using my medicines, I do so for a special reason. A man who has but partially recovered from the effects of a bad cold is far more liable to a relapse than one who has been entirely cured, and it is precisely the same in regard to Consumption. So long as the lungs are not perfectly healed, just so long is there imminent danger of a full return of the disease. Hence it is that I so strenuously caution pulmonary patients against exposing themselves to an atmosphere that is not genial and pleasant. Confirmed consumptives' lungs are a mass of sores, which the least change of atmosphere will inflame. The grand secret of my success with my medicines consists in my ability to subdue inflammation instead of provoking it, as many of the Faculty do. An inflamed lung cannot with safety to the patient be exposed to the biting blasts of Winter or the chilling winds of Spring or Autumn. It should be carefully shielded from all irritating influences. The utmost caution should be observed in this particular, as without it a cure under almost any circumstances is an impossibility.

The person should be kept on a wholesome and nutritious diet, and all the medicines continued until the body has restored to it the natural quantity of flesh and strength.

I was myself cured by this treatment of the worst kind of Consumption, and have lived to get fat and hearty these many years, with one lung mostly gone. I have cured thousands since, and very many have been cured by this treatment whom I have never seen.

About the 1st of December I expect to take possession of my new building at the northeast corner of Sixth and Arch streets, where I shall be pleased to give advice to all who may require it.

Full directions accompany all my remedies, so that a person in any part of the world can be readily cured by a strict observance of the same.

J. H. SCHENCK, M. D., Philadelphia.
JOHN F. HENRY,
NO. 8 COLLEGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK,
WHOLESALE AGENT.

COD LIVER OIL AND LIME.—THAT pleasant and active agent in the cure of all consumptive symptoms, WILBOR'S COMPOUND OF PURE COD LIVER OIL AND LIME, is being universally adopted in medical practice. Sold by the proprietor, A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, No. 166 Court-st., Boston.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States and Notary Public. No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

POLITICAL.

REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

A regular meeting of this Committee will be held at No. 1,193 Broadway, on TUESDAY EVENING Nov. 14, at 8 o'clock.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, President.
GEORGE W. LYON, Secretary.

FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A regular meeting will be held on MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 13, at 7½.

N. KINGSLEY, JR., President.
DE WITT BEARDSLEY, Secretary.

FOURTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A meeting will be held at the Head-quarters, No. 1[illegible] East Broadway, THIS (Monday) EVENING, Nov. 13, at 8 o'clock.
J. MULLEN, Secretary. E. S. NEWMANS, President.

ELEVENTH WARD.—A MEETING OF the REGULAR REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION OF THE ELEVENTH WARD will be held at No. 70 Avenue D, on MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 13, 1871, at 7½ o'clock.

JAS. R. TAYLOR, President.

TWENTY-FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A regular meeting of this Association will be held at headquarters, Harmonie Hall, 19th-st. and 3d-av., on TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 14, at 8 o'clock.

WM. HAW, JR. President.
CYRUS T. FROST, Secretary.

A MEETING WILL BE HELD AT No. 268 8th-av., between 20th and 21st sts., under the auspices of the Sixteenth Ward Council of Political Reform, and the Young Men's Municipal Reform Association, of the Sixteenth Ward, on TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 14, at 8 o'clock P. M. Addresses will be made by ERASTUS C. BENEDICT and other prominent persons connected with the work of political reform.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

During the past week, with the exception of the sale of west-side lots at the Exchange on Wednesday, Nov. 8, on which day fourteen lots were disposed of for about $100,000, but little of interest has occurred in the market, and the prices realized for the lots referred to were considered low. The election and the excitement incident thereto has materially interfered with business, and although it is thought the results achieved on Tuesday will have an exceedingly beneficial effect upon real estate, it is as yet too early to note this effect. The total value of City realty sold at the Exchange for the week ending with Saturday, Nov. 11, is $250,650, as against the sum of $443,985 for the week before, ending Saturday, Nov. 4, thus showing a decrease in the volume of business transacted. Aside from public auctions, in all other branches of business the market is firm, but dull and quiet. In the matter of recent transfers and leases, our lists of those noticeable will be published to-morrow, as usual.

THIS WEEK'S BUSINESS.

For the present week the sales announced to occur are as follows:

To-day, Monday, Nov. 13, at the Exchange, JOSEPH MCGUIRE, at two separate legal sales, both by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, under the direction of GRATZ NATHAN, Esq., referee, will dispose of a house and lot on the north-east corner of First-avenue and Twentieth-street, and a house and lot on the north side of Twentieth-street, adjoining the above in the rear; first-named lot, 24 by 58; second, 19 by 69.

To-morrow, (Tuesday,) Nov. 14, at the Exchange, JAMES M. MILLER, at a trustee's sale, under the direction of NATHANIEL JARVIS, Jr., Esq., trustee, will offer at public auction sixty-seven plots of land situated at Tremont, Westchester County, (within five minutes' walk of the Harlem Railroad Depot,) located respectively on Central, Grand, Sylvan Grove, and Third avenues, Orchard and North streets, and on Oxford, Clifton, and Belmont-place, together forming the late estate of TOWNSEND POOLE. The plots each embrace about four City lots, and are ready for immediate improvement. The location is all that can be desired, and the terms of sale are liberal, while as a test of the value of Westchester County real estate, the proposed transaction is one of special importance.

To-morrow, also at the Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of GRATZ NATHAN, Esq., referee, JOSEPH MCGUIRE will dispose of a plot of ground, in size 100 by 200.10, located on the north side of Fifty-fourth-street, 94 feet east of First-avenue, running through to Fifty-fifth-street, and comprising eight full-sized City lots. In addition at another Supreme Court sale, JAMES H. COLEMAN, Esq., referee, the same auctioneer will sell a house and lot, the latter 25 by 100, on the south side of Forty-third-street, 100 feet west of Third-avenue.

On Wednesday, Nov. 15, at the Exchange, V. K. STEVENSON & SON, by order of the Supreme Court in partition, under the direction of JOHN R. FELLOWS, Esq., referee, will offer at auction the following property, belonging to the Gescheidt estate: Premises No. 323, West Thirty-fifth-street, house and lot, the latter 17.10 by 98.9; houses and lots Nos. 46 and 50, South Third-street, Brooklyn, E. D., lots, each 20 by 78; house and lot No. 275, South First-street, Brooklyn, E. D., and ten acres of land, with the buildings thereon, located at Castleton, S. I.

On Thursday, Nov. 16, at the Exchange, JOSEPH MCGUIRE, at a partition, will dispose of unimproved City real estate as follows: Fifteen lots on New-avenue and One Hundred and Fiftieth-street, with frame dwelling-house thereon; four lots north side of One Hundred and Fifty-ninth-street, 100 feet east of Grand Boulevard; two lots south side of One Hundred and Forty-third-street, 250 feet east of Eighth-avenue; four lots south side of One Hundred and Forty-first-street, 275 feet east of Eighth-avenue; four lots north side of One Hundred and Fortieth-street, 275 feet east of Eighth-avenue; one lot north-east corner of Seventh-avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-fifth-street, and one lot adjoining on One Hundred and Thirty-fifth-street; three lots east side of Tenth-avenue, 25.3 feet south of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street; eleven lots south side of One Hundred and Twenty-second-street, 100 feet west of Tenth-avenue; seven lots north side of One Hundred and Twenty-first-street, 200 feet west of Tenth-avenue; seven lots south side of One Hundred and Forty-eighth-street, 225 feet west of Eighth-avenue; three lots north side of One Hundred and Forty-seventh-street, 225 feet west of Eighth-avenue; four lots north-west corner of Ninth-avenue and One Hundred and Second-street; three lots east side of Ninth-avenue, between Ninety-fifth and Ninety-sixth streets. The above list is an extensive one, and the quality of the real estate offered such as should command the attention of investors.

On Thursday, also, at the Exchange, E. H. LUDLOW & Co., at public auction, will offer for sale a two-story attic and basement frame house, with lot 25.2 by 100; situate on the west side of First-avenue, 50 feet 5 inches north of One Hundred and Twentieth-street. In addition, JAMES M. MILLER, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, under the direction of RICHARD C. BEAMISH, Esq., referee, will dispose of a lot, 16.8 by ½ the block, with improvements, on the south side of Fortieth-street, 283 feet 4 inches east of Ninth-avenue.

In Brooklyn on Thursday, at the Commercial Exchange, No. 389 Fulton-street, J. COLE will sell at public auction the following real estate located in that city: Two three-story and attic brown-stone front houses and lots, Nos. 96 and 98 Amity-street; lots each 25 by 100 feet; held under Brooklyn Benevolent Society leases; two four-story and basement brick stores and dwellings with lots Nos. 50 and 52 Atlantic-street, corner of Willow-street, and two similar buildings and lots adjoining above, known as Nos. 11 and 13 Willow-street.

On Friday, Nov. 17, at the Exchange, in this City, JOSEPH MCGUIRE, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, will conduct Supreme Court sales in foreclosure respectively, under the direction of Messrs. D. P. INGRAHAM, Jr., and JAMES H. COLEMAN, referee, at which City property as follows will be offered: House and lot on the south side of Twenty-third-street, 50 feet east of Fourth-avenue, lot 25 by 98.9; house and lot on the east side of Avenue C, 80 feet north of Second-street, lot 20 by 80, and house and lot on the north-west corner of Water and Roosevelt streets, lot 31 by 58.

In addition to the above, and a sale which will close the business of the week, Messrs. LYNCH & CAMP, on Friday, by order of the Supreme Court, will dispose of the valuable business property located on the south-west corner of Greenwich and Rector streets, and known as No. 92 Greenwich-street.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

RARE CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.

A valuable property up-town, on a wide street, now being rapidly taken up for business purposes, $15,000 per annum, is offered for a ten years' lease. Apply to CHAS. R. HUNTINGTON, No. 34½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE LEASE OF THE Stuyvesant Bank building (corner of 8th-st. and Broadway,) for the unexpired term of nine years, from May 1 last. The building has recently been fitted up for store and offices in addition to a commodious banking room. The location is one of the most desirable in the upper part of the City. For terms and further particulars apply to O. H. P. ARCHER, Receiver of Stuyvesant Bank, No. 744 Broadway.

A FINE PROPERTY, NEAR COOPER Institute, suitable for business, on Stuyvesant-st., running through to 9th-st., 50 feet front on each, 89 feet deep on one side, and 110 feet on the other; will be sold on easy terms.
W. H. FALCONER, No. 100 4th-av., near 12th-st.

FOR SALE—ON PARK-AV., NEAR 38TH-st., a first-class full-size four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, elegantly finished, and in perfect order; lot extra deep; price reasonable and terms easy. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY AND BASEMENT brown-stone-front high-stoop house, south-east corner 49th-st. and Madison-av. Apply to EDWARD PATTERSON, attorney at law, Nos. 59 and 61 Liberty-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—ON MADISON-AV., ON THE top of Murray Hill, a fine plot of ground, 33.8x100 feet, admirably adapted for a first-class residence. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., and No. 35 East 17th-st.

SIX VALUABLE LOTS, RUNNING from 106th-st. (100-foot street) to 107th-st., between Central Park and the Grand Boulevard, most eligibly located, for sale low. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone house on 23d-st., near 6th-av.; just put in perfect order; terms very easy. S. EDDY & CO., No. 1 Park-place.

FIRST-CLASS FULL AND MEDIUM-sized dwelling-houses and building lots on and adjoining 5th and Madison avs., for sale by V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

DESIRABLE PLOTS OF LOTS FOR sale on the Grand Boulevard, 8th and 5th avs.
F. G. & D. BROWN.

FIFTH-AV., NEAR 125TH-ST. — THREE full lots for sale reasonable. F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

Homes for All.

Four tracks with steel rails, when completed, with cars and ferry-boats unsurpassed, must increase the value of every home on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. For information as to Houses, Lots, Farms, &c., on the line, apply to A. D. HOPE, No. 119 Liberty-st.

HENRY M. PIERCE, JR.—WESTCHESTER and Putnam County real estate offices, No. 11 Pine-st., New-York.—Farms, dwellings and country-seats bought, sold and exchanged and rented in the above counties. Mortgages cashed, money loaned, and investments made on City and country property.

FOR SALE—PECONIC HOUSE, GREEN-port, Long Island. Apply to
F. G. FLOYD, Greenport.

FARMS AND TRACTS OF LAND IN [illegible] County for sale by F. G. & D. [illegible] No. 100 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A BARGAIN.—BEAUTIFUL SUBURBAN house and grounds, within forty-five minutes of New-York business offices, and accessible by over fifty trains daily; situated near depots in the best portion of Elizabeth; high ground; extra large lot, fruit and shade trees, lawn, garden, &c. House is comfortable, roomy and tasteful; modern design and fittings; situated on the path of extensive improvements, with a steady rise in value. All City conveniences, combined with country air, food and living; good markets, schools, and unsurpassed travel. Payments in good shape.

CHOICE BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE.

For view of house and full particulars of property, address OWNER, Post-office Box No. 235, New-York.

TO CAPITALISTS AND INVESTORS—125 acres with water frontage of one and a half miles, on the East River, located in Westchester County within sight of Hell Gate, for sale by F. G. & D. Brown, No. 100 Broadway, Sole Agents.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

A.—TWO EXTRA-SIZE, DESIRABLE, fully-furnished dwellings to rent to acceptable parties at $6,000 each. One house on Madison-av., near 40th-st., the other fronting Central Park on 59th-st. Never let before.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

TO LET—AT A LOW RENT, ON THE BANKS of the Hudson, 105th-st., Bloomingdale, a dwelling-house, with barn and stable, and plenty of land for a garden; a pleasant suburban residence near the grand Boulevard. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

TO LET.—ELEGANT FURNISHED HOUSE to rent on Irving-place, near the Westminster Hotel; an extra size, four-story, high-stoop, fully and tastefully-furnished house to rent to a small private family, for the Winter or year. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A FULL SIZE DESIRABLE DWELLING with all modern improvements, fine order, to let or lease, low, unfurnished; possession No. 190 West 10th-st. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE MODERN THREE-STORY and attic marble-stoop dwelling-house, No. 63 Washington-square, south; immediate possession. Apply to T. J. GIBBONS, No. 113 Bleecker-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

A SPLENDID FIRST FLOOR, EVEN with the street on Broadway—To let or lease, the elegant and well-located offices now occupied by the International Fire Insurance Company; they are admirably located for an insurance or trust company, or any other requiring much room, as their dimensions are 25 feet by 160 feet, and have light on three sides. For terms apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FINE LOFTS, 50x100, WITH STEAM-power, to let, suitable for light manufacturing purposes; good light. Apply at Nos. 35 and 37 Wooster-st.

TO LET—ONE WORKSHOP, 26 FEET FRONT, 46 feet deep, water and water-closet, one or five years, in No. 8 Extra-place; $15. Inquire of C. MYERS, No. 26 2d-av.

LOFTS TO LET—FOR BUSINESS PURposes, together or separate; first, second and third lofts of building No. 157 Duane-st.; size 25x80. Apply to GUSTAVUS BAYLIES, No. 231 Broadway.

LOFTS TO LET IN THE BUILDING NO. 52 Leonard-st., one or more, large and convenient. Apply to GUSTAVUS BAYLIES, No. 231 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PARTITION SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

JOSEPH MCGUIRE, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction on
THURSDAY, Nov. 16, 1871, at 12 o'clock noon,
at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,
the following desirably located property:

15 lots on New-av. and 150th-st., with frame dwelling-house thereon.
4 lots n. s. of 159th-st., 100 ft. e. of Grand Boulevard.
2 lots s. s. 143d-st., 250 ft. e. of 8th-av.
4 lots s. s. 141st-st., 275 ft. e. of 8th-av.
4 lots n. s. 140th-st., 275 ft. e. of 8th-av.
1 lot n. e. corner of 7th-av. and 135th-st., and one lot adjoining on 135th-st.
3 lots e. s. 10th-av., 25.3 ft. s. of 125th-st.
11 lots s. s. 122d-st., 100 ft. w. of 10th-av.
7 lots n. s. 121st-st., 260 ft. w. of 10th-av.
7 lots s. s. 148th-st., 225 ft. w. of 8th-av.
3 lots n. s. 147th-st., 225 ft. w. of 8th-av.
4 lots n. w. corner of 9th-av. and 102d-st.
3 lots e. s. 9th-av., between 95th and 96th sts.
Sixty per cent. can remain on mortgage.
Maps giving full particulars at the auctioneer's office, No. 87 Cedar-st., corner Broadway.

WOOLEN MILL FOR SALE.

The undersigned, assignee in bankruptcy of LOUIS M. OBERHOFER, will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Nov. 23, 1871, at 10 o'clock, at Canterbury, Conn., upon the premises, the remaining property of said bankrupt, to wit:

A two-set fancy cassimere mill, complete, with stone dam and good water privilege, stone-picker house, suitable buildings and tenements, and about sixty acres of land, and two complete sets of fancy cassimere machinery for the manufacture of all kinds of fancy cassimeres; also, mansion-house, barn, &c., and about six acres of land.

The above will be sold subject to certain mortgages, a part of which can probably lie for a long while.

Also, certain personal property and stock, &c., worth the attention of store-keepers, farmers, and others.

The above will be sold, without reserve, to the highest bidder. Further particulars may be had of SOLOMON LUCAS or HIRAM CROSBY, Norwich, Conn., or of the undersigned,
JOHN W. MASON, Assignee,
No. 50 Park-place, New-York.

HUGH N. CAMP, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE BUSINESS PROPERTY AT AUCTION.

SUPREME COURT SALE.
HUGH N. CAMP, AUCTIONEER,
No. 106 Broadway.

M. A. LYNCH and HUGH N. CAMP will sell at auction, on Friday, Nov. 17, 1871, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, the valuable business property situated on the south-west corner of Greenwich and Rector sts., and known as No. 92 Greenwich-st.

Maps and particulars at the auctioneer's office, No. 106 Broadway, corner of Pine-st.

AT AUCTION—NEW-YORK, BROOKLYN and Staten-Island property, by V. K. STEVENSON & SON, at Exchange Sales-rooms, No. 111 Broadway, on Wednesday, Nov. 15, at 12 o'clock, (under judgment of partition sale peremptory,) house and lot No. 323 West 35th-st., 17.10¼x98.9; houses and lots Nos. 46 and 50 South 3d-st., Brooklyn, E. D., each 20x78 more or less; house and lot No. 275 South 1st-st., Brooklyn, E. D., and ten acres, with buildings, &c., at Castleton, Staten Island, all belonging to the Gescheidt estate. Terms to be made known at sale.

LOST AND FOUND.

$150 REWARD.

Lost, on Thursday morning, Nov. 9, in going from West 43d-st. to East 35th-st., or in 6th-av., between 37th and 38th sts., a lady's gold hunting engraved-case stem-winding WATCH; Tiffany & Co., makers; marked on outside A. B.; watch No. 32,868. Also, a gold chain attached, three strand, with engraved gold slides and a gold engraved ball locket attached. The above reward will be paid to any one returning the same to TIFFANY & CO., Union-square, City.

LOST—ON SUNDAY MORNING, BETWEEN 47th and 51st sts., a MINK TIPPET. The finder will be rewarded by leaving the same at No. 6 West 51st-st.

REWARDS.

$100 REWARD.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK, Nov. 9, 1871.

One hundred dollars reward will be paid at this office for information on which the arrest and conviction may be procured of any persons who were present aiding and abetting in the rescue of Owen Geoghegan from the custody of United States Deputy Marshal Dowley, on the night of Nov. 6, near the corner of 15th-st. and Avenue B, New York City.
GEORGE H. SHARPE, U. S. Marshal,
No. 41 Chambers-st.

MEDICAL.

CUNDURANGO.

BLISS, KEENE & CO.'S FLUID EXTRACT.
THE WONDERFUL REMEDY FOR CANCER, SYPHILIS, SCROFULA, ULCERS, SALT RHEUM and ALL OTHER CHRONIC BLOOD DISEASES, is prepared from the genuine CUNDURANGO BARK, from Loja, Ecuador, secured by assistance of the authorities of that country. Sold by all druggists in pint bottles, having on them our name, trade-mark and full directions for use. Price, $10. Laboratory, No. 60 Cedar-st., New-York.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE A. C. S. FORT WOOD, N. Y. H., Nov. 2, 1871.

SEALED PROPOSALS IN DUPLICATE will be received at this office until 12 M. Dec. 14, 1871, for furnishing the fresh Beef required by the Subsistence Department at this station, during six months, commencing Jan. 1, 1872.

Information as to conditions, quality of beef, payments, &c., can be obtained by application to
J. T. WEBSTER,
First Lieutenant First Artillery, A. C. S.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Blank-books made to any pattern.

FRANCIS AND LOUTREL, NO. 45 Maiden-lane, solicit orders for blank-books, stationery and printing. Diaries for 1872.

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AMERICAN WATCHES, CUCKOO, French clocks and sterling silverware, best and cheapest. A. FRANKFIELD, No. 209 6th-av., corner 14th-st., No. 523 8th-av., corner 26th-st.

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NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INS. CO.

OF LONDON AND EDINBURGH, G. B.,
Will have intact after deducting Chicago losses

CAPITAL, (coin)	$10,000,000
FIRE RESERVE	2,400,000
LIFE ASSETS AND ANNUITIES	11,000,000
Total	$23,400,000

of which $1,300,000 is invested in this country, and will remain for the benefit of the business in the United States.

WM. CONNER, CHAS. E. WHITE, SAM'L P. BLAGDEN, } Associate Managers.

BRANCH OFFICE:
No. 50 William-St.

PEOPLES' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Nos. 393 Canal-St. and 163 Broadway.

CASH CAPITAL	$150,000 00
ASSETS NOV. 1, 1871	$253,662 37

This Company loses nothing by the Chicago Fire, its business being confined to New-York City and immediate vicinity.

MATHIAS CLARK, President.
FRED. V. PRICE, Secretary.

TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 168 Broadway.

BRANCH OFFICE, NO. 153 BOWERY.

ASSETS OCT. 18,	$400,000
LOSS IN CHICAGO,	25,000

T. Y. BROWN, Secretary. D. B. KEELER, President.

TO FIRE OR FIRE-MARINE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

The undersigned (late Secretary of State Insurance Company of Chicago) having a large acquaintance and patronage, secured by fifteen years' experience in Inland and Fire Underwriting in Chicago, would like the immediate agency for that city of two or three substantial insurance companies, for which a large first-class business can be secured at the advanced rates.

Unexceptionable references will be furnished.

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J. VAN INWAGEN,
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MONDAY, NOV. 13.

GREAT BARGAINS — LORD & TAYLOR

Great inducements in all grades of ALPACAS
A large assortment.

Rich all Silk Lyons CLOAKING VELVETS
From $10 per yard.

Every NOVELTY in FRENCH DIAGONAL PLAIDS, equal to any imported.

A complete stock of Imperial SERGES. Also CASHMERE SUITINGS and SATINES.

The stylish Velvet Cloaks, trimmed with Fur at moderate prices.

BEAUTIFUL Silk Velvet Embroidered SACQUES, a very recherché article.

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INFANTS' Wardrobes complete, A to C. Will be sent C. O. D. when desired.

NEW Lyons SILK at $1 75 per yard. Also FANCY SILKS, cheap.

Sheetings, Linens, Flannels, &c., which we offer at reduced prices.

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BROADWAY and 20TH-ST.
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Over 500 pieces of the richest SASH RIBBONS at 33 cents on the dollar. Ask for and inspect.
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Cases of Jewelry, Fancy Goods, real Shell Ornaments and sets. Bargains in Yankee Notions.
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FELT HATS, 50c., 75c., $1 and $1 25. Compare.

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Infants' CLOAKS and DRESSES, UNDER-GARMENTS, knitted and woven Worsted Goods, half price.
CHEAP HOSIERY, UNDER-VESTS AND DRAWERS.
NEW SILK TIES, VERY LARGE STOCK.

KID GLOVES.
Clearing out Josephs at 65 cent per pair.
Two-button Josephs at 91 cents per pair.
Other brands reduced to make room for our new GLOVE.
We will sell a genuine GOAT-SKIN GLOVE for $1 a pair.

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Open in a few days, nearly 100 cases, imported by us.
Prices will be right.

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Will exhibit on MONDAY, Nov. 13, and following days, a large assortment of
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POPLINS, VELOURS, EPINGLINES, } { SATINS DE CHINE, EMPRESS CLOTHS, FRENCH MERINOES.
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Special attention invited to
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BLACK DRESS GOODS,
5-4 black ALEXANDRA CLOTH, 45c., 60c., 65c., 70c.
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6-4 black HENRIETTA CLOTH, 85c., $1, $1 10, $1 25.
DRAP D'ETE, CASHMERES, &c.
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Several cases of black Alpacas, Brilliantines, and Delhi Poplins, 30c. and upward, purchased previous to the present advance in prices, and much below their real value.
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Between 8th and 9th-sts., Broadway, New-York.

MOURNING GOODS AT JACKSON'S,
BROADWAY AND WAVERLEY-PLACE.
BLACK DRESS GOODS.
THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST AND BEST ASSORTMENT OF IMPORTED GOODS EVER OFFERED.
SUPERIOR BLACK SILKS, CLOAKINGS, VELVETEENS, &c.
New Designs in
MOURNING SUITS, BONNETS AND CLOAKS.
N. B.—Special bargains from the late auctions.

EXTRAORDINARY LOW PRICES
IN
BLACK GUIPURE LACES,
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COLLARS,
SETS,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
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CAPES, &c.
The above goods bought at the recent auction sales, are fully 25 per cent. below the market prices.
BENNETT-WILLIAMS, No. 773 Broadway.

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TO MILLINERS AND STORE-KEEPERS.

AT E. RIDLEY'S & SON,
GRAND-ST., NEW-YORK.
EAST SIDE OF THE CITY.
COME AND SEE.
The largest stock of SILK and MILLINERY GOODS in this City, cheap.
SPECIALTIES:
VELVETS, VELVETEENS, FEATHERS, FLOWERS, REPS, GROS GRAIN RIBBONS, SASHES, LACES, HATS, BONNETS, &C., &C.
Desirable scarce goods can be found here.
EDWARD RIDLEY & SON,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand, 62, 64, 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st., fifth block east from the Bowery.

CANTRELL'S
BOOT AND SHOE STORE,
NO. 241 4TH-AV.,
BETWEEN 19TH AND 20TH STS.

MME. BUHLMEYER, FORMERLY No. 5 Great Jones-st., now No. 15 East 9th-st., has just received a new assortment of the latest PARIS STYLES of WINTER BONNETS, &c., which will be opened on THURSDAY, Nov. 16, 1871.

INSTRUCTION.

ANTHON Grammar School,
NO. 252 MADISON-AV.,
BETWEEN 38TH AND 39TH STS.
The departments of Ancient and Modern Languages will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 11, and the Primary Department MONDAY, Sept. 18. School hours from 9¼ A. M. to 2½ P. M.

Mount Washington Collegiate Institute,
NO. 40 WASHINGTON-SQUARE (SOUTH.)
DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, PRINCIPAL.
Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

MLLES. CHARBONNIER
Have opened their French Protestant Boarding and Day-school for young ladies, (formerly known as the Pension Nieman Alleneyer, at Neuilly, near Paris, France, at No. 36 East 35th-st., New-York. French classes for ladies three times a week.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.
No. 620 Fifth-av.
Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children. Fourteenth year commences Sept. 20.
Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER,
Principals.

EVENING LESSONS IN BOOK-KEEPING, writing, arithmetic, phonography, &c. DOLBEAR'S Commercial College, No. 875 Broadway. Special course for business men and clerks. Private rooms if desired.

MRS. WILLIAMES'
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 21, 1871. Address by letter until Sept. 1.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE,
Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857.
Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

FRENCH LESSONS WILL BE GIVEN to a few young men, by the Rev. Delafontaine at his pleasant residence at Rolle, near the city of Geneva, on the borders of the Lake. Price per month $30 gold for full board, and instruction in French. It is well known that the French spoken in this portion of Switzerland is pure. Those desiring to learn German, Mathematics, or the ancient languages can arrange to receive the best instruction in these branches. Address M. J. PAILLARD & CO., No. 680 Broadway, New-York.

MRS. C. B. CURTIS' DAY-SCHOOL for young ladies and children will open WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Rooms at Emmanuel Church, 57th-st., near Lexington-av. After Sept. 10 applications for admission may be made at the Vestry-room, from 10 to 12 A. M., or address by letter at No. 129 East 23d-st.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARD-ING and Day School for young ladies and children will reopen at No. 7 East 42d-st., New-York, near the new Union Depot, Oct. 2. Superior advantages in German, French, drawing, &c. Musical department under the care of Profs. F. L. Ritter and S. B. Mills.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 20. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

MRS. T. N. CAULFIELD AND MISS PARROTT—Boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 122 East 61st-st., one block from Madison-av. Private lessons in singing, piano-forte and harp; French and painting classes.

JOHN MAC MULLEN'S SCHOOL WAS reopened on FRIDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 1,214 Broadway, near 30th-st.; limited to forty-three boys; room for three boarders. Circulars at G. P. Putnam & Sons', and at the school.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL, 1 Winthrop-place; testimonials from the Faculties of New-York University and Yale College. M. M. HOBBY, G. CHASE.

DR. BERTHET'S FRENCH, ENG-LISH, Classical and Mathematical School opens Sept. 18, at No. 105 East 40th-st. Prospectus at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 812 Broadway.

$375 A MONTH, EXPENSES PAID—Male or female agents—horse and outfit furnished. Business new, circulars free. Address NOVELTY CO., Saco, Me.

PROF. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., will open his English, Classical, Mathematical, French and German School for boys Sept. 18. No. 859 6th-av. Circulars and conference at rooms.

PRIVATE INSTRUCTION.—AN EXperienced and successful tutor of the classics and mathematics has two hours disengaged. Address W. R. B., No. 222 West 25th-st., or call in the evening.

DR. BENDAN'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,370 Broadway, near 38th-st.; collegiate, English and primary; fifteen years' experience; highest references.

$325 PER YEAR, AT THE STAMFORD (Conn.) Collegiate Institute for ladies. Pupils received at any time. R. C. FLACK, A. M.

A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR TEN BOYS; ages five to twelve. Address Mrs. G. A. RUSS, Tarrytown, N. Y.

A FEW YOUNG LADIES AS BOARDING pupils are received by the Misses BUCKNALL at their suburban residence, New-Brunswick, N. J.

HASTINGS INSTITUTE, HASTINGS, Westchester County, N. Y. A boarding-school for 12 boys. O. WINTHROP STARR, Principal.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,214 Broadway, one door below 30th-st.

SCOVIL'S SHORT HAND, $1 25. NO. 44 Union-square.

TEACHERS.

AN EXPERIENCED CLASSICAL, MATHEmatical, French and English teacher, honor-graduate of foreign university, desires employment as teacher or tutor; testimonials and City reference of the highest class. Address TUTOR, Box No. 169 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A MALE TEACHER FOR PLAIN English branches; experience in handling young boys required. Apply at No. 128 East 24th-st., for four days, between 10 and 1 o'clock.

FOREIGN HOTELS.

GRAND HOTEL DU LOUVRE, PARIS.
Rue de Rivoli.
General reduction of prices.

GRAND HOTEL DU LOUVRE, PARIS.
Seven hundred drawing-rooms and bedrooms,
Elegantly furnished, at from 3 francs.

GRAND HOTEL DU LOUVRE, PARIS.
Breakfasts at 3 francs 50 centimes, wine included,
From 10 A. M. till 1 P. M.

GRAND HOTEL DU LOUVRE, PARIS.
Dinners at 5 francs, wine included,
Daily, at 6 P. M.

GRAND HOTEL DU LOUVRE, PARIS.
Reduction throughout.

GROCERIES, &C.

TEXAN
LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.
The only genuine American article.
Economical, excellent and convenient for making beef-tea, soup, gravy, &c., &c., for family use and invalids. An entirely fresh and improved article arrived from Texas. Office price per pound, (equal to forty-five pounds prime beef,) $3 25. For sale everywhere, and by A. GLANZ, Sole Agent,
No. 194 William-st.

FURNITURE.

CABINET FURNITURE.
FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE,
In Parlor, Library and Chamber Suites, of newest styles, at
REDUCED PRICES.
Our entire stock warranted.
BOHNENCAMP & SOSSAU,
Manufacturers.
No. 924 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., New-York.

WARREN WARD & CO., MANUFAC-TURERS and wholesale and retail dealers in EVERY VARIETY OF FURNITURE for City and country residences.
Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner of Crosby.

BRUSHES, &C.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIP-TION at No. 335 Pearl-st., Harper's Building. All articles at lowest factory prices. JOHN K. HOPPELI

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent laundress; understands French fluting, ladies' finery and gentlemen's linens thoroughly; understands her business; best City reference from her last place. Call at No. 206 East 25th-st., first floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS SEAMstress, a situation; operates, cuts and fits ladies' or children's dresses; can do any kind of fine sewing and embroidering; willing to make herself useful at anything; good references. Call at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent woman as first-class laundress; understands ladies' fineries and French fluting and puffing; will go in a private family or boarding-house; has four years' City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A DANISH WOMAN ABOUT thirty, a situation as seamstress, chamber-maid, or nurse and seamstress; cut and fit, operates, dress-maker, experienced nurse and chamber-maid; competent servant; City or country. Apply at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT woman, a situation as chamber-maid and waitress or nurse; fully capable to fill either capacity; unexceptionable City references; will go short distance in country. Apply at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WIDOW, without any incumbrance, a situation as nurse to grown children, or would take the entire charge of a baby; is an excellent seamstress, and can dress hair; has several years' City reference. Call at No. 154 West 28th st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO GIRLS, together or separately; one as good plain cook; excellent washer and ironer; two years' City reference from last employ; the other as chamber-maid and waitress; excellent City reference. Call at No. 331 East 48th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl, a situation as seamstress in a private family; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; also, good dress-maker; understands hair dressing. Call or address No. 6 West 30th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as cook in a private family; understands her business thoroughly in all its branches. Call for two days at No. 134 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman a situation as first-class laundress in a private family, or chamber-maid and fine sewing; has three years' references from her last place. Call for two days at No. 110 West 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as seamstress; can cut and fit children's dresses; would do chamber-work or assist in minding children. Call for two days at No. 134 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant woman as nurse and seamstress; is accustomed to the care of children; or to wait on a lady; has lived in first-class families; excellent City reference. Call at No. 721 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable person as dress-maker; cuts and fits for ladies and children, and can do all kinds of sewing; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; best references. Apply at present employer's, 162 West 22d-st.

ATTENTION, LADIES!!!

You can hear of good, reliable German, French, English, Irish and American male or female servants at WALKER'S Office, No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent Protestant girl as nurse to take charge of young children; capable of doing any kind of light domestic work; excellent reference. Call or address No. 247 East 45th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant girl as first-class laundress; no objection to City or country; has the best of City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 243 West 18th-st., rear.

WANTED—BY A LADY, TO PROCURE SITuations for two colored servants that she can recommend; one as chamber-maid or nurse, the other as waitress. Apply on Monday, 13th inst., at No. 23 West 47th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT NURSE, A situation; can take full charge of an infant or growing children; has the best of City reference from last employer, who can be seen. Apply at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE BY a competent woman; thoroughly experienced in the care of young children; fully competent to take entire charge of an infant; many years' City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 206 3d-av.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTant woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands French and English cooking; can take charge of a gentleman's house, do marketing, &c.; has good references. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A SWEDISH YOUNG WOman, a situation as chamber-maid and nurse or plain sewer, waitress, houseworker or cook; speaks English very well; best City references. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK OR to cook and assist in the washing by a respectable woman about thirty; very good cook; lived in some of the best families; City or country; best references. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

S. & E. V. ODELL

Supply employers in the City or country with reliable **SERVANTS**, PROTESTANT AND CATHOLIC.
NO. 109 WEST 34TH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.
ESTABLISHED 1852.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A Scotch Protestant young woman; very respectable and excellent cook; meats, game, soups of all kinds, pastry, creams, jellies; excellent baker; best City reference. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl, a situation as nurse; can show good City references, and well recommended from her last place; no objection to travel. Call at No. 146 East 22d-st., for two days.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 335 4TH-av., situations for a large number of American, English, Irish and other waitresses, nurses, laundresses, seamstresses, professed and other cooks, house-workers, young girls, those lately landed.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as first-class cook; is a good baker of bread and pastry; will assist in the coarse washing; has four years' City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class French cook, who speaks English, French and German, in a private family; has the most unexceptionable references. Call or address to care of Miss ABEGG, No. 424 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY REspectable Protestant woman as laundress; an excellent laundress, French fluting, box pleating, &c., or chamber-maid and laundress, or fine washing; country or City; best references. Apply at 335 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG woman, a situation as chamber-maid, or would be willing to assist with growing up children, if required. Can be seen at her present employer's from 9 to 11 o'clock, at No. 15 West 10th-st., for three days.

AT BEDELL'S, NO. 340 4TH-AV., will be found a large selection of competent and reliable servants in every capacity, both Protestant and Catholic, for City and country; also, waiters, coachmen, grooms, &c.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, families' washing at her house by the month or dozen; terms very reasonable, or will go out by the day; best references from present employers. Call two days at 154 West 28th-st., first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN girl, several years in New-York, to do perfect fluting, ironing and general chamber-work in an American family. Address No. 172 East 80th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO UPstairs work and fine washing and ironing; excellent references from last employer. Apply at No. 127 West 19th-st., front basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT young woman as chamber-maid and waitress, or chamber-work and assist in the washing; best City reference. Call at No. 263 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT girl, a situation as chamber-maid; can do ironing or plain washing; has two years' reference from her last place. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN WOMAN, a situation to do general house-work; is a plain cook, a good washer and ironer. Apply at No. 127 Norfolk-st., of M. HILD.

ALL FAMILIES WANTING SERVANTS,

In City or country, can be immediately suited with the best help in the City at ten minutes' notice, by applying at the oldest and most reliable agency in the United States—established twenty-three years—at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent girl as cook, washer and ironer, in a small family; best City reference. Apply at No. 539 West 22d-st.

WANTED—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPEtent waitress, a situation in a private family as chamber-maid and seamstress. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 6 West 33d-st.

WANTED—BY A SMART YOUNG COLORed girl of sixteen, a situation as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; has good City references. Call at No. 391 8th-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS EXPErienced nurse; can take entire charge of an infant; unexceptionable reference. Call at No. 140 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands her business in all its branches; the best of City reference as to capability. Call at No. 123 West 19th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent, steady person as cook, washer, and ironer, in a private family; best reference. Apply at No. 344 West 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl to do general housework; a good plain cook, washer and ironer; excellent City reference. Call at No. 318 East 38th-st., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MOST REspectable woman as first-class cook; would assist in washing and ironing; can produce the best of City references. Can be seen at No. 60 East 41st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WET NURSE by a respectable widow; baby three months old; excellent City references. Apply at 313 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO GENERal housework in a small family; no objection to the country. Call two days at No. 219 East 21st-st.

AN EXPERIENCED LAUNDRESS solicits gentlemen's or families' washing at her house; linens done in superior style. Mrs. PRICE, No. 517 West 41st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LADIES' maid and seamstress; a competent hair-dresser and operator. Call at No. 388 6th-av.; ring first bell.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as cook and to assist in washing and ironing in a private family; understands cooking thoroughly; can furnish the best of City references as to character and capability. Call at No. 132 6th-av., over drug-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS waitress in a private family; excellent references. Apply at 42d-st., corner 6th-av., over drug-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant girl as nurse. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 128 East 44th-st.

NO. 712 3D-AV.—AN AMERICAN LADY, without incumbrance, as house-keeper, or light chamber-work and sewing, or would make herself useful in a first-class family; a good place preferred to high wages. Call or address for three days, Mrs. BROOK.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN a situation as nurse and companion to an invalid; will make herself generally useful in a family; three years' reference from her last place. Call or address No. 223 East 28th-st.

MALES.

WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN WANTS A situation for his coachman; City or country; reliable, sober young man, safe and experienced City driver; thoroughly understands the care of horses and carriages; understands the care of furnace; willing and obliging. Apply to Mr. A. G. DAVIS, office of Allegar Brothers, 10 Pine-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A COACHMAN, SINGLE man, a situation; would have no objection to milk and make himself useful; permanent place preferred to high wages; no objection to town or country; first-rate City reference. Address T. F., Box No. 220 *Times* Office, for a few days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant young German, a situation as coachman, good groom and first-class driver; has a thorough knowledge of the business; willing and obliging; best City reference. Call or address O. MILLS, No. 202 William-st., in the bakery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young colored man as coachman; will make himself generally useful about a gentleman's place; understands care of horses; an excellent driver; best City references. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO procure a situation for his coachman, as coachman or groom; is a single Protestant Englishman; can recommend him highly. Apply to H. A. C., No. 51 Front-st., between the hours of 11 and 1.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY a reliable, steady, single man in a private family; no objection to the country; good City references. Call or address at the French Pharmacy, No. 21 East 16th-st., between Union-square and 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class French waiter in a small private family; speaks English; well recommended. Call at No. 1 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a single man, a Protestant; has ten years' experience in this country and five in the old country. Address J. J., No. 67 Nassau-st., seed-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class French waiter; good City reference. Address A. B., Box No. 19 Up-town Advertisement Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

WANTED—BY A COLORED YOUNG MAN, a situation as waiter or general house servant; very respectable, and willing to make himself generally useful; wages moderate. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE GERMAN, A SITuation as coachman in the country; is a careful driver; understands gardening; references given. Address HERMANACX, No. 528 Pearl-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a private family by a man who thoroughly understands his business; best City reference. Address B. W., Up-town Advertisement Office, 54½ West 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COLORED young man as coachman; no objection to go in the country; satisfactory reference as to character and capability. Call for two days at No. 222 East 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class coachman, who understands his business thoroughly; four years' good reference from his last employer; married. Address H. M., No. 2 East 38th-st., private stable.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class German coachman, who understands his business thoroughly; four years' good reference from his last employer; married; small family. Address H. M., No. 159 West 19th-st., saddlery.

WANTED—BY A STRICTLY HONEST, SOber and reliable man, with most superior references, a situation of trust as light porter or collector in a bank, store or warehouse. Address INNESS, Box No. 170 *Times* Office.

A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY REQUIR-ING a coachman who perfectly understands his business, and can be highly recommended by his late employer, can address F. J., Station E, Post-office, New-York City.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a young man, single, who thoroughly understands his business; no objection to the country; can milk; best of City reference. Address C. W., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man; a good penman, and would make himself generally useful in a merchant's establishment as entry clerk or light porter; could assist at books if necessary. Address S. C. G., at John Dunns, Esq., No. 865 3d-av., for a week.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A COMMISsion or jobbing house, by a boy fifteen years of age, residing with his parents; writes a fair hand, and is good at figures; can give unexceptionable references. Address C. O. H., Post-office Box No. 2,395.

HELP WANTED.

YANKEE NOTION AND HOSIERY SALESMAN WANTED—We are prepared to make arrangements with parties who can influence a large and prompt paying trade. Those having had experience in the business preferred. WM. H. LYON & CO., Nos. 483 and 485 Broadway.

GIRL WANTED TO DO GENERAL house-work and plain cooking in a small family residing a short distance from Newark. Address J. EDWARD RUSSELL, Box No. 2,258 Post-Office, New-York.

SALESMEN WANTED—IMMEDIATELY for 1st January, several experienced men who can sell largely of fine goods to merchant tailors. Apply to E. H. VAN INGEN & CO., New-York.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNE CUISINIERE FRANCAISE PRE-MIERE class, désire se placer dans une famille primé; bonnes recommandation. S'adresser au No. 526 6me-av.

AUCTION SALES.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNI-TURE, being the property of a gentleman going to Europe.
BLACK-WALNUT LIBRARY, BOOK-CASE, ENGRAVINGS, CARPET, &C.

E. F. LUDLOW & CO. will sell by auction, Wednesday, Nov. 15, 1871, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at No. 32 West 36th-st., near 5th-av., viz.: Walnut sofas in plush, rose-wood easy chairs in hair cloth, rose-wood side chairs in hair cloth, turkish easy chair, rose-wood etagére, marble top and mirror back, rose-wood cabinet, marble-top; Rogers' groups, "Post-office," "Refugees," &c.; fine walnut library book-cases, walnut writing desk, walnut library table, walnut extension table, buffet and dining chairs, rose-wood and walnut French bedsteads, dressing bureaus, enameled bedroom suites, paillasses, mattresses, bolsters, pillows, and blankets, chairs, tables, fine engravings, Brussels carpets, china, glass, kitchen utensils, &c.
Catalogues now ready at No. 3 Pine-st.

FREDERICK A. BURNHAM, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—FREDERICK A. BURNHAM, Auctioneer, will sell on THIS DAY, at No. 36 West 15th-st., near 5th-av., at 10½ o'clock, parlor suites, piano-forte, paintings, chamber, dining, furniture, china, glass, &c.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JOHN F. HENRY,
NO. 8 COLLEGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK,
invites the attention of the trade to his stock of
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES,
PERFUMERIES,
FINE HAIR-BRUSHES,
TOILET GOODS, SOAPS.
Foreign importations just received for the Fall trade.
CHRISTMAS GIFTS.
FANCY GOODS IN GREAT VARIETY.
MINERAL WATERS
from all the leading springs in the United States, including the celebrated SARATOGA "A" SPRING, CONGRESS SPRING, WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, (VIRGINIA,) MISSISQUOI, &c., &c.
500 CASES NOW IN STOCK.
PROPRIETARY MEDICINES!
Over two thousand different remedies in my catalogue. The largest stock of goods of this kind in any one establishment in the world. Lowest market prices. Dealers are respectfully invited to call.
NO. 8 COLLEGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK.

GREEN-WOOD.
Lot No. 8,495 for sale. Inquire of C. PATTERSON, No. 33 Park-row.

THE CLERGY OF THE PROTEST-ANT Episcopal Church who wish to be present at the breakfast to be given to the Lord Bishop of Lichfield on Tuesday, Nov. 14, at 10 o'clock, are requested to apply for their tickets on or after FRIDAY, ($5,) at the office of Mr. Ed. Haight, No. 9 Wall-st.
MORGAN DIX,
WM. F. MORGAN,
E. H. WASHBURN,
R. S. HOWLAND,
ED. HAIGHT,
WM. H. GUION,
GEO. M. MILLER,
JAMES E. MONTGOMERY,
Committee by appointment of the Bishop of the Diocese.

GREEN-WOOD CEMETERY.—FOR sale—Lot No. 9,174 (300 superficial feet,) beautifully located, well improved and never used. Inquire in office, third floor, No. 71 Wall-st.

THEO. MARTINE, MANUFACTURER OF Family and Toilet Soaps, No. 74 Robinson-st., (Park-place.) Manufacturer of the celebrated FLOWER SOAP.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, STEAM MARBLE AND MARbleizing Works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st. Marble and marbleized mantels, tiling, marble counters, monuments at prices that defy competition. Mortgages taken in trade.

S. KLABER & CO., NO. 223 WEST 31st-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Marble and marbleized mantels, monuments, head-stones; large varieties; cheapest in City.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, to and from

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW,

Calling at Londonderry to land Mails and Passengers.

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

THE NEW DEPARTURES.

FROM GLASGOW.		FROM NEW-YORK.
Saturday, Oct. 28.	EUROPA,	Saturday, Nov. 18.
Saturday, Nov. 4.	INDIA,	Saturday, Nov 25.
Wednesday, Nov. 8.	IOWA,	Wednesday, Nov. 29
Saturday, Nov. 11.	BRITANNIA,	Saturday, Dec. 2.

And every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY thereafter from Pier 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

For the accommodation of its patrons and the public, the Anchor Line have opened a branch office at No. 21 Broadway, where, besides ocean tickets, railroad tickets to any railroad station West, North and South can be purchased at lowest rates.

Drafts issued, payable on presentation.

Rates of passage, payable in currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry:

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38

First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location.

Cabin excursion tickets good for twelve months, securing best accommodations, $130.

Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.

Certificates at lowest rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts issued, payable on presentation.

Apply at the Company's offices to

HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL,

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS,

THE SIX LARGEST IN THE WORLD,

4,000 tons burden.—3,000 horse-power each.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

OCEANIC.....Dec. 2, 9 A. M.
ATLANTIC.....Dec. 16, 10 A. M.

From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloon, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

RATES—Saloon, $80, gold steerage, $30, currency.

Those wishing to send for friends from the Old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $33, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Excursion-tickets granted at lowest rates.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, From Pier No. 47 North River.

THE QUEEN, THOMAS, Saturday, Nov. 18, at 9 A.M
EGYPT, GRACE, Saturday, Nov. 25, at 2 P. M.
SPAIN, GROGAN, Saturday, Dec. 2, at 8:30 A. M.

Passage to Liverpool, Queenstown, or London direct: Cabin, $75 and $65, currency; steerage, $28 currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow or London, $22 currency.

For further particulars apply at the Company's offices, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGTON..Thursday, Nov. 16, 9 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK....Saturday, Nov. 18, 10 A.M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE...Thursday, Nov. 23, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Saturday, Nov. 25, 2 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP. ...Thursday, Nov. 30, 8 A. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's office.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

WASHINGTON.....ROUSSAN....Saturday, Nov. 18
VILLE DE PARIS...SURMONT....Saturday, Dec. 2
PEREIRE.....DAURE.....Saturday, Dec. 16
ST. LAURENT.....LEMAIRE....Saturday, Dec. 30

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin.....$125 | Second cabin.....$75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Java, Wednesday, Nov. 15 | Calabria, Saturday, Nov. 11
Cuba, Wednesday, Nov. 22 | Batavia, Saturday, Nov. 18
Scotia, Wednesday, Nov. 29 | Calabria, Saturday, Dec. 16
Algeria, Wednesday, Dec. 6 | Bentley, Saturday, Dec. 23
Russia, Wednesday, Dec. 13 | Parthia, Saturday, Dec. 30

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Cabin, $80, $100 and $130, go'd, according to accommodation.

Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional.

Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage.....$30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN.)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY,

as follows:

WYOMING, Capt. WHINERAY.....Nov. 15, at 8½ A. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN. Nov. 22, at 2½ P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. J. B. PRICE.....Nov. 29, at 7½ A. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. J. B. PRICE...Dec. 1.
COLORADO, Capt. F. FERGUSON...Dec. 6, at 1 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. WILLIAMS...Dec. 13, at 7½ A. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

BALTIC LLOYD.

For STETTIN direct, touching at CHRISTIANSAND and COPENHAGEN to land passengers and mails.

The first-class iron steam-ship,

FRANKLIN, Capt. P. DREYER,

will sail on THURSDAY, Nov. 16, at 2 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River. To be followed by steam-ship HUMBOLDT, Capt. P. BARANDON, on TUESDAY, Nov. 28.

Cabin Passage, gold, $80. Steerage, gold, $30.

Freight for ST. PETERSBURG and other important ports of Baltic received, and through bill of lading signed. For freight or passage apply to

WENDT & RAMMELSBERG, Agents,
Office, No. 40 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA,

CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO

KINGSTON, JAMAICA, SANTA MARTHA AND GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 15th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

NOV. 15—Steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall, via Kingston, Jamaica, connecting at Panama with steamer CONSTITUTION, Capt. CAVARLY, touching at Acapulco, Mazatlan and Magatlan; also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freight for last-named ports received until 4 P. M. of Nov. 13.

Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco, Dec. 1, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

MISSOURI, Capt. T. H. MORTON, via Nassau, Nov. 16.

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. S. G. PORTER, Nov. 23.

COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICK, via Nassau, Nov. 30.

For freight or passage apply to

A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MISSOURI, Capt. T. H. MORTON, will sail on THURSDAY, Nov. 16, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to

A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA.

PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.

CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,) Tues., Nov. 14
CITY OF MEXICO, Thunemann.....Friday, Nov. 24
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,) Satur., Dec. 2
CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken.....Tuesday, Dec. 14

For freight or passage apply to

F. ABEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the ex ense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances, to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue Laiger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.

—United States passports, indispensable to travelers issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK.

TUESDAYS,
THURSDAYS
AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

LEO, Capt DEARBORN, TUESDAY, Nov. 14, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South-st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Nov. 16, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P.M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 157 West-st.

MAGNOLIA, Capt. PALMER, SATURDAY, Nov. 18, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, Nov. 18, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

C. T. OWENS, | GEORGE YONGE,
Agent A. & G. R. R., | Agent C. R. R.,
No. 229 Broadway. | No. 409 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS calling on the 23d of every month.

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Nov. 23
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM.....Dec. 23
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER.....Jan. 23

These splendid steamers sails on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

SAN DOMINGO LINE FOR PUERTA PLATA, SAMANA AND SAN DOMINGO CITY. The United States mail steam-ship TYBEE, Capt. DELANOY, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, Nov. 18, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD BROTHERS & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION

RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

TURNER BROTHERS,

M. C. Turner, T. C. Turner, J. Turner, R. Turner } BANKERS, { A. Turner. G. M. Turner, J. S. Decker.

No. 14 Nassau-st., N. Y.,

(Corner Pine-st., opposite United States Treasury.)

Interest allowed on daily balances. Certificates of Deposit issued available at all business centres.

Collections made with prompt returns. Stocks, Bonds, Gold, &c., bought and sold on commission. Advances made on approved securities.

Sight Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on San Francisco.

Desirable investment securities for sale.

10 PER CENT.

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS.

FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES BELOW PAR; ALSO, INSURANCE, BANK, GAS-LIGHT, CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS, AND AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN AND EIGHT PER CENT. RAILROAD BONDS, INCLUDING OTHER CHOICE SECURITIES PAYING FROM 10 TO 20 PER CENT. FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS ALL AT LOW RATES. FOR SALE BY

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
BANKER, STOCK-BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST.

N. B.—First-class investment securities paying large rates of interest a specialty with this house for many years.

CIRCULAR.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE SEVERAL CLASSES OF BONDS OF THE

JACKSON, LANSING AND SAGINAW RAILROAD COMPANY.

Whereas, By an agreement between the Michigan Central and the Jackson, Lansing and Saginaw Railroad Companies, the road of the last-named Company is to be worked by the Michigan Central in future; and by the terms of that agreement, and for the purpose of extending the Jackson, Lansing and Saginaw Road northerly, a new and consolidated mortgage is to be put upon the road for such an amount as will provide both a sufficient fund for the extension of the road as far north as the Straits of Mackinac, and also for the exchange of all outstanding bonds under previous mortgages, for the bonds under the new mortgage of a similar kind; that, by the terms of the agreement, as may be done under the laws of Michigan, the Michigan Central Railroad Company may make its own bonds, to be secured by the same mortgage as the Jackson, Lansing and Saginaw, and issue the same in lien of those of the Jackson, Lansing and Saginaw, if it should prefer so to do. That whether it does so or not will depend upon the action of those who hold the several classes of bonds already issued under the several mortgages upon the Jackson, Lansing and Saginaw Road; that if the holders of these bonds shall elect to exchange them for the bonds of the Michigan Central, secured by a single first mortgage on the Jackson, Lansing and Saginaw, then it will issue its own bonds for the extension of the road, and also for exchange for the outstanding bonds of the Jackson, Lansing and Saginaw Railroad Company, and otherwise; and in order that it may determine whether it will or will not issue its own bonds under said mortgage, it is necessary that the holders shall signify, at an early day, their disposition in the matter.

The bonds of the Michigan Central Railroad Company, to be issued, will be in sums of one thousand dollars each, and dated Nov. 1, 1871, payable in twenty-five years, interest at eight per cent., free of Government tax, payable semi-annually at its office in Boston.

When exchange is made, it will be at par, interest to be adjusted.

Therefore, all holders of the bonds of the Jackson, Lansing and Saginaw Railroad Company desirous of making the exchange as herein provided, will please notify ISAAC LIVERMORE, Treasurer of the Michigan Central Railroad Company, at Boston, on or before the 10th day of December, 1871.

BOSTON, Oct. 10, 1871.

OFFICE OF THE

STERLING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

NO. 155 BROADWAY.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 8, 1871.

At the election of Directors, held on the 6th inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing four years:

A. A. LOW, HORACE GRAY, A. GRACIE KING, EDWARD HALGHT, EDGAR R. RICHARDS, B. H. HUTTON, and A. L. SOULARD.

And the following gentlemen were elected inspectors of the next election: ISAAC D. COLE, Jr., EDWARD HEN, and JAMES WILLS.

At a meeting of the Directors, held this day, DAYTON OGDEN was unanimously re-elected President, ANDREW L. SOULARD Vice-President, and J. K. VAN RENSSELAER was appointed Secretary.

J. K. VAN RENSSELAER, Secretary.

REDEMPTION OF BONDS.

HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—Sealed proposals will be received until Jan. 1, 1872, for the sale to the undersigned Trustees of $140,000 of the sinking fund bonds of the Houston and Texas Central Railway Company, also of $40,000 of the bonds of the "Western Division" of said road. Parties whose bids are accepted will be notified of the same without delay.

SHEPHERD KNAPP,
WM. WALTER PHELPS, } Trustees,
No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York City.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 50 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT TO TRAVELERS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD, THROUGH THE

MESSRS DE ROTHSCHILD

and their correspondents.

Also, make telegraphic transfers of money on California, Europe and Havana.

NOTICE TO MARIPOSA TRUST CERTIFICATES.—Parties holding Mariposa Trust Certificates are hereby notified that the option to convert their certificates into the preferred stock of the Mariposa Land and Mining Company at the original rate will expire on Nov. 15; after that date an extra bonus will be charged. For further information please call at the office, No. 34 Wall-st., Room No. 4.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, OCT. 9, 1871.—Notice is hereby given that JOSHUA B. GATES is no longer an agent of this Company, and is not authorized to act in its name or behalf under any circumstances.

JOHN E. DEWITT, President.

$75,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND mortgage; no bonus asked.

JACOB SHARPE,
No. 30 Pine-st.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 48 Pine-st., corner William-st.

FINANCIAL.

100,000,000 5-20 BONDS

WILL BE REDEEMED BY THE GOVERNMENT IN DECEMBER NEXT.

Many holders of those securities have been converting them, through us, into

Peoria and Rock Island First Mortgage 7 per Cent. Convertible Gold Bonds,

thereby adding 25 PER CENT. TO THEIR CAPITAL, and about 45 PER CENT. to their YEARLY INCOME.

We recommend these bonds strongly, for the following reasons:

The Road, ninety-one miles in length, is already COMPLETED, and *earning much more than the interest on the whole issue of bonds.*

The mortgage, $1,500,000, is less than $16,500 per mile.

The road passes through a rich, populous, agricultural, manufacturing, and coal district.

It connects Peoria and Rock Island, two of the largest and most flourishing cities in Illinois, and forms part of a trunk-line from Indianapolis to St. Paul, 578 miles. It also connects two navigable rivers—the Illinois and Mississippi. The bonds are authorized for the extra equipments and necessary buildings required to do the business now offered.

Nearly half the entire loan has already been sold.

They are coupon bonds, $1,000 each, and can be registered if desired.

Interest, seven per cent., gold, free of tax, payable February and August.

Price, 90 and interest, in currency.

Maps and full particulars furnished by

TURNER BROTHERS,

No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York.

1871.

INCORPORATED 1835.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 8, 1871.

The following statement of the affairs of the Company is published in conformity with a provision of its charter:

PREMIUMS RECEIVED from Nov. 1, 1870, to Oct. 31, 1871.

On Marine and Inland Risks	$705,359 55	
On Fire Risks	150,719 21	
		$856,078 76
Premiums on Policies not marked off Nov. 1, 1870		424,414 42
Total		$1,280,493 18

PREMIUMS MARKED OFF as earned from Nov. 1, 1870, to Oct. 31, 1871.

On Marine and Inland Risks	$746,283 97	
On Fire Risks	143,755 90	
		$890,039 87
Interest during same period—Salvages, &c.		96,355 43
Total		$986,395 30

LOSSES, EXPENSES, &c. during the year as above.

Marine and Inland Navigation Losses	$449,274 62	
Fire Losses	56,203 58	
Return Premiums	64,545 07	
Reinsurances	43,179 74	
Agency Charges, Advertising, Printing, &c.	41,853 31	
Taxes—United States, State and Municipal Taxes	25,398 80	
Expenses	24 115 01	
		$704,482 93
Total		$281,912 37

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY Nov. 1, 1871.

$300,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1897		$334,500 00
200,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loans		211,680 00
200,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent Loans, (exempt from tax,)		199,075 00
164,000 State of New-Jersey Six Per Cent. Loans		168,920 00
20,000 Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds		19,700 00
25,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds		24,250 00
25,000 Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds, (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee.)		20,000 00
30,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan		19,500 00
7,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan		4,550 00
14,600 Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 292 Shares Stock		17,520 00
5,250 North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 105 Shares Stock		4,935 00
10,000 Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steam-ship Company, 80 Shares Stock		4,000 00
260,950 Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first Liens on City Properties		260,950 00
$1,261,800 Par. Cost, $1,266,657 34. Market value		$1,289,580 00
Real Estate		56,000 00
Bills Receivable for Insurances made		257,325 82
Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued Interest and other debts due the Company		57,976 84
Stock and Scrip, &c., of sundry Corporations, $10,040. Estimated value		5,543 50
Cash		185,235 00
Total		$1,851,661 16

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 8, 1871.

The Board of Directors this day declared a CASH DIVIDEND of TEN PER CENT. on the CAPITAL STOCK, and SIX PER CENT. interest on the SCRIP of the Company, payable on and after the 1st December proximo, free of National and State taxes.

They have also declared a SCRIP DIVIDEND of TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. on the EARNED PREMIUMS for the year ending Oct. 31, 1871, certificates of which will be issued to the parties entitled to the same, on and after the 1st December proximo, free of National and State taxes.

They have ordered, also, that the SCRIP CERTIFICATES OF PROFITS of the Company, for the year ending Oct. 31, 1867, be redeemed in CASH, at the office of the Company, on and after 1st December proximo, all interest thereon to cease on that day. By a provision of the Charter, all Certificates of Scrip not presented for redemption within five years after public notice that they will be redeemed, shall be forfeited and canceled on the books of the Company.

No certificate of profits issued under $25. By the act of Incorporation, "no certificate shall issue unless claimed within two years after the declaration of the dividend whereof it is evidence."

DIRECTORS:

THOMAS C. HAND,	EDWD. DARLINGTON,
JOHN C. DAVIS,	JAMES BROOKE,
EDMUND A. SOUDER,	EDWD. LAFOURCADE,
JOSEPH H. SEAL,	JACOB RIEGEL,
JAMES TRAQUAIR,	THOS. P. STOTESBURY,
HENRY SLOAN,	JACOB P. JONES,
HENRY C. DALLETT, Jr.	JAMES B. McFARLAND,
JAMES C. HAND,	JOSHUA P. EYRE,
WILLIAM C. LUDWIG,	SPENCER McILVAINE,
HUGH CRAIG,	JOHN P. SEMPLE, Pittsburg,
JOHN B. TAYLOR,	A. B. BERGER, Pittsburg,
GEO. W. BERNADOU,	D. T. MORGAN, Pittsburg.
WM. C. HOUSTON,	
H. FRANK ROBINSON,	
SAMUEL E. STOKES,	
WM. G. BOULTON,	

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.

HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary,
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary.

EDWARD HAIGHT & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 9 Wall-st., New-York.

FIVE PER CENT. interest allowed on deposits.

The business of our firm is the same as any State or National Bank.

Individuals or firms banking with us may deposit and draw as they please, the same as with any bank, except that we allow interest on all balances (of five per cent.)

We buy and sell Bonds, Stocks, Gold, Business papers, and collect business notes and drafts throughout the United States, giving prompt returns.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

BANKERS,

NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, and Commercial Bills on

MUNROE & CO., No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris, and ALEXANDERS, CUNLIFFES & CO., No. 30 Lombard-st., London.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

GAS-LIGHT COMPANY

FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. SINKING FUND BONDS, being a first lien on the entire Gas-works. Interest coupons payable January and July. For sale of favorable terms by

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer, Broker and Banker,
No. 43 Pine-st.

TO STOCKHOLDERS OF MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 168 Broadway, New-York. Nov. 3, 1871.—In pursuance of a requisition from the Superintendent of the Insurance Department of the State of New-York, dated Nov. 2, 1871, the stockholders of the Mercantile Fire Insurance Company of the City of New-York are required to pay the sum of $60,000 in cash, being 30 per cent. on the capital stock, at the office of said Company, No. 168 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 2d day of December, 1871, to make good the deficiency of the capital impaired by reason of the Chicago fire.

In case of failure to pay the said assessment at or before the time above named, your stock will be reduced 30 per cent. of its par value.

WM. A. ANDERSON, President.

C. W. PARMELEE, Secretary.

By order of the Board of Directors, the transfer-books of this Company are closed until Dec. 4, 1871.

C. W. PARMELEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Nov. 3, 1871.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company will be held at its office in the City of Cleveland, on TUESDAY, Nov. 21, inst., at 12 o'clock noon, to vote upon the question of ratification of a lease of its road to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

By order of the Board.

GEO. A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 31, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-rooms, Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Nov. 14 proximo. The polls will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M.

THEO. D. WARREN, Cashier.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

GOODENOUGH

HORSE-SHOEING ESTABLISHMENT, Nos. 1,233 and 1,235 Broadway, corner of 29th-st.

BRALEY & WALTON, Proprietors.

We will attend to diseases of horses' feet both in the City and country.

CARRIAGE REPOSITORY, NO. 141 West Broadway.—Cheapest place in New-York to buy carriages, rockaways, pony phaetons, buggies, express and business wagons; both new and second-hand. CHARLES GRUBE.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE PRETTIEST saddle, carriage or coupe horses in the City. (color, dunn,) 16¼ hands high, six years old; kind in all harness. Can be seen at F. FINANS, No. 137 1st-av., butcher's-shop.

FOR SALE—A POWERFUL IRON-GRAY mare, seventeen hands high, six years old, sound and kind. Apply at No. 137 1st-av., butcher's-shop.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

MRS. F. W. PUTNAM

Has a suite of handsomely-furnished second-story rooms to rent, with private table, at 3 West 37th-st.

A LARGE HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED room, on second floor, in 30th-st. near Madison-av., to rent to a single gentleman; house and appointments first-class; family private; no other rooms rented. Address, with name, J. C., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

BOARDING—THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD like to receive a family to board for the Winter as his country residence; location pleasing, with home comforts, and use of good piano, &c.; terms moderate to desirable parties. Address H. H. H., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN CAN be accommodated with pleasant room and first-class board; $16 per week for two, or $10 for one; references required. Apply at No. 169 East 63d-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

FOURTEENTH-ST., NO. 241, WEST.—Two large rooms on first floor. Also a large room on third floor, with board, at very moderate prices.

A FOUR-STORY FRONT ROOM TO LET, to one or two gentlemen, with board; references. Apply at No. 15 East 24th-st., three doors from Madison-av.

FIFTH-AV. NO. 76, VERY DESIRABLE rooms, single or en suite, with board; entire floor; private table, if desired; newly fitted; handsomely furnished; reference.

NO. 20 WEST 14TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—Newly furnished rooms to let, in suites, or singly, with or without first-class board; private table if desired; references required.

TO LET—NEWLY-FURNISHED ROOM, TO gentlemen only; references required. No. 16 Varick-place, Sullivan-st. proper, between Houston and Bleecker.

AT NO. 7 WEST 25TH-ST., A HANDSOMELY furnished suite of rooms; location desirable, opposite Hoffman House, and adjoining St. James'.

SUPERIOR SUITE OF ROOMS, Together or separately; private table, if desired; bath, &c.; permanent parties terms moderate; references. Apply at No. 46 East 21st-st.

TO LET—AN ELEGANT SUITE OF ROOMS, with or without private table; also room for single gentleman, at No. 5 East 30th-st.

NO. 41 EAST 21ST-ST., BETWEEN Broadway and 4th-av.—Two pleasant fourth-story front rooms, with fire, to let, with first-class board.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN and wife desire a parlor and bedroom, handsomely furnished, and plain board in a genteel private family, at $30 per week; highest references given. Address GENTLEMAN, Box No. 159 *Times* Office.

HOTELS.

HURON HOUSE, CORNER BROADWAY and 26th-st., opposite St. James Hotel; newly furnished and thoroughly renovated; under new management; suites and single rooms for families and transient guests; table d'hote; board $3 to $3 50 per day.

LELAND'S NEW STURTEVANT House, Broadway, 28th and 29th sts., New-York, with elevator; board, with room, $3 50 per day.; American plan. LEWIS & GEO. S. LELAND, Proprietors.

DIVIDENDS.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, No. 59 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 9, 1871.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have THIS DAY declared a dividend of Two Dollars, per share, payable on the 1st of December, prox., to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer-books.

The transfer-books will be closed from 2 P. M., Nov. 17 to the morning of Dec. 2.

J. C. BABCOCK, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 30, 1871.

TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL ELECTION.—Notice is hereby given that an election for nine Directors of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company will be held at the Company's office, Nos. 39 and 41 Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 15, 1871, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M. The transfer-books will be closed preparatory to said election, Monday, Nov. 6, at 4 P. M., and reopened Thursday, Nov. 16, at 10 A. M. By order of the directors,

THEODORE F. JOHNSON, Secretary.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1871.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. has been declared by this bank, payable, free of all taxes, on and after the 10th day of November. The transfer-books will be closed until 10th inst.

CHAS. B. VAN WYCK, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,

Nos. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WARREN-ST.

Capital, - - - - - $1,000,000

Pays Four per Cent. Interest per Annum on Deposit, Subject to Check at Sight.

Pays Five Per Cent. Interest Per Annum on Special Deposits Remaining Six Months or Longer.

D. R. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President.
B. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.

TRUSTEES:

DARIUS R. MANGAM,	WILLIARD IVES,
NORRIS WINSLOW,	JACOB S. CARTER,
S. H. WITHERBEE,	OLIVER CARPENTER,
THOMAS CHRISTY,	JOHN H. V. ARNOLD,
WM. M. EVARTS,	ROBERT A. FORSYTH,
GEORGE BUCKHAM,	DANIEL S. APPLETON
LEWIS J. PHILLIPS,	ROBERT H. BERDELL,
WILLIAM F. ALLEN,	HENRY C. CARTER,
PARAN STEVENS,	WM. B. SHATTUCK,
JOSEPH POOL,	THOS. W. SHANNON,
NAPOLEON J. HAINES,	THOMAS. B. READ,
JOHN R. CECIL,	ALFRED B. DARLING,
BARNET L. SOLOMON,	GEORGE A. FELLOWS,
BENJ. F. BANCROFT,	WM. S. WHITLOCK,
THOMAS CORNELL,	JAMES MERRELL,

JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.,

offer for sale the following desirable securities:

New-York and Oswego

OUR CHARITIES.

Provision for the Winter—Children's Aid Society—Five Points' House of Industry—Five Points' Mission—Howard Mission.

Most of our charitable institutions supported by voluntary contributions have commenced active preparations for the Winter. So long as the weather is warm and dry, our waifs and strays would rather stroll about all day, pick up eleemosynary pennies, and sleep under the canopy of heaven, than become the inmates of any charitable institution, and thus be deprived, in a measure, of their liberty. But no sooner does the thermometer fall below 40°, than *al fresco* sleeping quarters become so decidedly uncomfortable that the applications at these institutions for shelter and food increase in an alarming degree, and the managers are driven to their wits' end to provide for all that apply to them.

The Children's Aid Society, of which the general office is at No. 19 East Fourth-street, is one of the institutions doing a good work at all seasons of the year. Already the usual applications for Winter relief are coming in. Its nineteen day, and eight evening schools are well filled. The girls' lodging-house at No. 125 Bleecker-street has been enlarged at a cost of $6,000, and 1,241 lodgers were accommodated there during 1870, a larger number than in any other year except 1867, when 1,357 lodgers were registered. Connected with this House is a free sewing-machine school, where, during the year, 1,100 girls have received gratuitous instruction. When they become expert operatives, situations are found for them at wages varying from $4 to $12 per week. In the lodging-house meals are furnished at six cents each and a bed at the same price. None are turned away, however, who are really homeless, whether they have money or not. Great attention is paid to the female schools and lodging-house under the charge of the managers of the institution, as they are well aware that girls are subjected to greater temptations than boys, and are less able to obtain their own livelihood. For boys there are the Newsboys' Lodging-house at No. 49 Park-place, the Eighteenth-street House, the Rivington-street and the Eleventh Ward Houses. During 1870 over 8,500 boys have been brought under the influence of the Superintendent of the Newsboys' Lodging-house, while 882 boys have been rescued from vagrancy and 713 truants have been restored to their relatives. On an average 155 boys are accommodated nightly. Since the institution was established 6,008 boys have been provided with homes. About twenty-eight per cent. of the entire expenditure is contributed by the boys. The reports from the other schools show equally gratifying results. Every two weeks from ten to fifteen boys are sent off to the West. A few girls are also sent, but they, as a general thing, prefer to remain in the City, and obtain employment as seamstresses and in factories. Recently, through the kindness of friends of the Society a green-house has been added to the Rivington-street school. The plants raised there are given as prizes to the scholars, and are valued more highly, perhaps, than more costly gifts would be. During the Winter, entertainments of a cheerful and simple character will be given at the Girls' Lodging-house, to which the friends of the inmates will be invited.

The Five Points' House of Industry is now supporting 236 children—a larger number than have ever before been in the Institution. During the year ending Oct. 1, 1,435 pupils have been taught, and 350,000 meals and 100,000 lodgings have been furnished. The managers of this institution have a vast field for their labors, located, as the house is in the centre of the worst Ward in the City. The whole number of inhabitants in this Ward is 22,478, comprising 2,435 Irish families, 416 Italian, 392 German, 210 Russian, 167 American, 112 Polish, 73 English, 70 African, 39 French, 17 Spanish and 15 Chinese, with about half a dozen each of Dutch, Portuguese, Austrian and Belgian. On one lot in Baxter-street, 25 by 100 feet, 286 persons find shelter, while 3,000 persons are crowded into a space less than half a mile in length. There are 270 rum-holes in the Ward, and but eight places of religious worship—two Roman Catholic, two Protestant and four Jewish, the latter being small rooms. Of the inhabitants, 5,278 are boys and 5,036 girls. Of these only 3,257 attend school, leaving two-thirds of the whole juvenile population unprovided with any means of instruction. From twenty-five to thirty new beds are to be added to the institution as soon as practicable, making the whole number 250. They will all be required during the Winter. The bedsteads are already provided, but mattresses and clothing are still needed for them. On Thanksgiving Day services will be held in the new chapel, commencing at noon. Dinner will be served at 1, and the afternoon services will take place at 4 o'clock. Contributions for the dinner, for which some 1,500 hungry little mouths are waiting, will be gladly received by the managers of the House.

The Ladies' Home Missionary Society, or the Five Points Mission, as it is generally called, is also making preparations for the Winter. A few families are offered homes in the Institution, but most of the work of the managers is done outside. The roll-book of the Industrial School shows the names of 119 children, ranging in age from six to sixteen years. The average attendance has been fifty-eight. The teachers say that the attendance would be much larger did the school hold its sessions on any other day than Saturday, since on that day no Hebrew children, of whom there is a large number in the neighborhood, can attend. As the leading features of the work done by the mission, it may be said that 5,197 pieces of clothing have been distributed from the wardrobes, and 1,293 through the office, making a total of 6,490. Of food, 122,113 rations have been distributed: four infants have been adopted, and 119 adults have been sent to places of employment. Encouraging reports are given of the library and reading-room, where from thirty to sixty young men spend their evenings. These young men have their peculiarities, however, and prefer passing under any other name than their own. "Peter B. Sweeny," "Wm. M. Tweed," "Hank Smith" and the names of other well-known politicians are constantly assumed.

In the day school the average daily attendance is 435. During the year ending May 1, 1,190 children received instruction in the school. The receipts during the year were about $24,000, and the expenditures, $18,418 22.

A hard Winter is anticipated by the Managers of the Howard Mission, or Home for Little Wanderers. Large numbers of workmen have already been thrown out of employment, and their families, of course, will be compelled to look for outside aid. At present from 360 to 370 children attend the Mission School daily, who enjoy the benefits of the dining-room, wardrobe and school rooms, but do not sleep in the house. Children consigned to the care of the Mission to be placed in homes, remain in the establishment day and night until homes are procured for them, and those needing a temporary shelter are also provided for until their friends again take charge of them.

Recently the Mission has received some handsome contributions from Sunday-schools and churches in this City and Brooklyn, together with a timely gift of 100 tons of coal from the dealers in Trinity Building. Yet more is needed to help them through the Winter. During the year ending May 1, 1,245 children have received instruction in the day schools, the average daily attendance being 381. There are 546 families connected with the Mission, and 121 persons have been placed in homes and situations during the year, 4,326 missionary visits have been paid, 6,930 baskets of provisions distributed, with 1,697 pecks of coal, and 10,834 garments, while the meals eaten in the house number 108,185. All this good work has been done with a cash receipt of about $50,000, of which $5,530 53 was borrowed money. Grand preparations are being made for Thanksgiving Day. Contributions have been promised from the Washington Market and other dealers, and the Communipaw Abbattoir butchers will send a six-horse load of beef, pork and other substantials.

All of these institutions need means to carry them through the Winter. The Five Points House of Industry is in debt, and makes earnest appeals for aid. None of these like to turn applicants away from their doors, but unless timely aid is offered they must do so.

National Asylum for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers.

The Board of Managers of the National Asylum for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers give notice that they are now prepared to receive beneficiaries into either branch—near Augusta, Me.; Milwaukee, Wis.; Central Asylum, at Dayton, Ohio; or Southern Branch, Hampton, Va. Volunteer soldiers are admitted upon application by letter or personally; whereupon blank applications will be furnished to the applicant, and, if duly qualified, transportation will be also furnished him.

The requirements are: First, an honorable discharge from the volunteer service. Second, disability by wounds received or sickness contracted in the line of duty. If the applicant is unable to travel, or for other sufficient cause, relief will be furnished under the direction of the Manager to whom application is made.

The overseers of all almshouses and charity hospitals having disabled soldiers subsisting upon private beneficence are respectfully urged to report such cases to either of the Managers, as it is not fit that meritorious disabled soldiers of the nation should be supported by private or public charity. Soldiers are respectfully informed that the Asylums are neither hospitals nor almshouses, but homes where subsistence, care, education, religious instructions, and employment are provided for disabled soldiers by the Congress of the United States, to be paid for from the forfeitures and fines of deserters from the army. The provision is not a charity. It is a contribution by the bounty-jumpers and bad soldiers to the brave and deserving, and is their right.

Soldiers having a wife, child or parent dependent upon them are not required to give up their pensions upon coming to the Asylum. Other soldiers are required to assign their pensions to the Asylum in special cases only, to be determined by the Board. Suitable compensation will be given for profitable labor in the Asylum. Good behavior will insure the kindest treatment. Wives and children will not be cared for at the Asylum until after the soldier has shown by his ability to aid himself and them in part, by his labor and steadiness, that taking his family in charge will not increase his expenses to the Asylum above the cost of other helpless beneficiaries, in which cases provision will hereafter be made. All applications by letter must be addressed to Rev. W. H. THOMAS, No. 158 Summit-street, Brooklyn.

FAREWELL TO THE PULPIT.

Rev. Dr. Joseph P. Thompson's Last Discourse at the Broadway Tabernacle—A Sketch of the History of his Church.

Rev. Dr. THOMPSON, of the Broadway Tabernacle, delivered his farewell discourse last evening in the church over which he has been pastor for so many years. The edifice was crowded with an audience eager to hear his last words. Previous to the sermon Dr. THOMPSON stated that Rev. Dr. HITCHCOCK, of the Union Theological Seminary, would occupy the pulpit every Sunday morning until further notice. Speaking without a text the reverend doctor said that this church had a history during the past twenty-seven years. Of the 373 church members when he took charge of it, only twenty-one are now on its roll, and only eight are now in full communion. Of the entire number of ministers of the Presbyterian churches in this City he was the senior, and but eight ministers who were then in the City are now living. This church has illustrated the capacity of the local Church for self-government with efficiency. This church is amenable to no synod or governing body. At the time of its foundation there seemed a necessity for an organization such as was then contemplated, and the success which had followed showed very clearly that a church could exist and prosper by attending to its own business. Liberty of discussion has contributed to harmony of action. At its beginning the church was indebted to two remarkable men—DAVID HALE and SAMUEL PITTS. When a question came up in the church which threatened dissension, HALE would talk it down and PITTS would pray it down. Through all the experiences of the church the principle of self-government has been thoroughly demonstrated. This church has done an important work in furthering the union of churches of its denomination, between New-England and the West especially. Thirty years ago the tendency in New-England was for compactness in church government, while in the West it was somewhat the reverse. The organization of this church led to the adoption of the policy of the Puritan fathers as much as possible. When the Tabernacle was first built on Broadway, near Pearl-street, it was the largest public building in the City, and was the resort of strangers from all parts of the country, and thus its principles became wide-spread. The pastor of this church constructed the plan by which the unification of the Congregational Churches in this country was effected. The American Congregational Union was formed at the old Tabernacle. Here, in 1870, was the plan formed for the jubilee of the Pilgrims, and other prominent Church measures were originated here. This church, by its example, has promoted the unity of the Church Universal. This is a Congregational Church, but it has never been made the war cry in the battle against sects. Though Congregational in name, the term does not find a place in its constitution, nor does the church adhere to the rules laid down for the government of the organization. It does not propose to construct any new platform, but goes forth to meet all communions regardless of their form of government. We declare our union in faith and love with all who have faith in Christ. Dr. TYNG once called this "Liberty corner." Dr. HITCHCOCK, Bishop JANES, Dr. VINTON, and clergyman of other denominations, have filled this pulpit, and may it never be desecrated by sectarian utterances. And may no one be debarred admittance to it on the ground of church government. No church was more fully identified with the war upon slavery; it has denounced slavery as a crime. Twenty-five years ago the slave power began its aggressions, and this Church was first in the field. In 1848, when slavery was sought to be sent into the Territories, and in 1850, when the Fugitive Slave law was passed, this church earnestly opposed the measure, and made an effective war upon it. The sermons were asked for publication, and when threats of personal assault were made against the pastor, the congregation stood up nobly to defend him. Dr. BELLOWS was about the only one who aided with his voice—other clergymen feared to be too outspoken. Ours was a religious crusade, with its motto, "Slavery and Christianity cannot live together." In 1854 it was said in his pulpit that slavery must go down, even if the country is rent by civil war. Ten years before the war we said, "Slavery must go down, or either slavery or liberty must go down in blood." The first Sunday night after Sumter this pulpit proclaimed universal emancipation, and continued the cry until these arches were strewn with garlands in celebration of the victory. From its congregation twenty-five enlisted in the army, and did their duty nobly, and two of them were brought home dead to be buried from the church. The Sanitary and Union Commissions received large support from the church. You sent your pastor to minister on the battle-fields of Tennessee. When all was over you held within these walls a solemn requiem for 300,000 dead. During the draft, and when treason lurked at the North, your pastor came into the pulpit and said that we must not give it up. After the sermon, a meeting was held, and funds were subscribed to raise a church regiment. The magnanimous act of that day was duly recognized by the President and the Secretary of War. Happily, the Government did not need it. Long before the Press uttered its warnings, this church raised its voice against vice and corruption, and all that a church could do was done to enable us to triumph over corruption, as we did last Tuesday, as we shall triumph over church audacity. Since the war we have given $30,000 to home missionary societies, and have done our share in foreign missionary organizations. In some cases tabernacles have been raised in the West by the aid of this church. Twice has your pastor been representative to other bodies in Europe, and we have here welcomed distinguished clergymen from abroad. Here HYACINTHE has worshiped as your pastor's guest, and Germans and Frenchmen have preached to persons of their nationality, in their own tongue. During twenty-six years we have contributed $350,000 to various objects. We have raised $299,000 for our own expenses. Add to this $65,000, to cancel the debt of the church. This makes a total of $800,000 contributed to the support of the church and its missions. With the munificent donation to the pastor the sum total is increased to $730,000. It has increased from 67 to nearly 600 members regularly, and additions otherwise bring its membership up to 1,300. We have had among its members at least forty college graduates, and it has been a living and a working church during its entire existence. He said that if any of them had felt that any of his sermons were wanting in brilliancy he wished they could have seen how sparkling they were yesterday when they went up his study chimney. Every man's work must be tried by fire, and his had already been. Dr. THOMPSON spoke of the City mission works of the church, which had been effective from the first. In the old Tabernacle we had a congregation of 2,500, but the receipts were only $1,500. Here, with a steady congregation, we have endeavored to reach the masses and have succeeded. He said that he had during the last twenty-seven years devoted his whole service to the church, and could testify that he had always had the warmest sympathy of his congregation. He, in conclusion said, that the future was full of hope for them as it was for him, and in parting he had nothing to regret. He expressed the hope that whoever succeeded him would build up the church on the broad foundations already laid.

Shooting Affray.

SIMON GARVIN, of No. 38 City Hall-place, and STEPHEN H. MALONEY, of the New-England Hotel, met yesterday at No. 496 Pearl-street, when they renewed an old quarrel they had last year. From words they soon came to blows, when MALONEY drew a revolver and shot GARVIN in the left thigh, inflicting a painful but not dangerous wound. The injured man was sent to the Park Hospital. MALONEY fled immediately after firing the shot, but was arrested shortly after by Officer DOLAN, of the Sixth Precinct, and locked up.

Probable Murder.

MICHAEL BYRNE, aged thirty years, of No. 404 East Eleventh-street, became engaged in a quarrel with JOHN BURKE, of No. 406 East Eleventh-street, who drew a knife and stabbed him in the head and neck. The injured man was taken to the Seventeenth Precinct Station-house and attended by the Police Surgeon, who pronounced the wounds serious. BURKE was arrested and locked up.

A Supposed Suicide.

About 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon FREDERICK STURMFELS, aged fifty years, a German, lately residing at No. 234 William-street, was found on Broadway, near Trinity Church, in fits. He was immediately taken to the Twenty-seventh Precinct Station-house, where he soon after expired. There is every reason to believe that the unfortunate man committed suicide, as a bottle half full of muriatic acid was found upon his person. JOHN SEITHEN, residing at No. 36 Greenwich-street, who was with the deceased when he was taken with fits, was held to await an investigation by the Coroner. His body was sent to the Morgue, as his friends refuse to bury it. No reason has been assigned as the cause of this rash act.

THE WISCONSIN FIRES.

Additional Particulars of the Unusual Phenomena Attending Them—Balls of Fire in the Air—Swift March of the Flames.

Correspondence of the Milwaukee Sentinel.

LITTLE PRAIRIE, Walworth County, Wis.

When the cry of anguish came from Northern Wisconsin, it reached our hearts, and nobly did the people respond to the call for aid. We organized a relief Committee, and in three days—among farmers—we had $380 in money, and six boxes of bedding and clothing ready to go forward. The ladies in the meantime were active. They brought their sewing-machines and goods to the Temperance Hall, and made up $60 worth of new clothing. Being appointed a committee to take charge of these supplies and distribute them to the sufferers, I proceeded to the burned district. At Green Bay I found the Relief Committee hard at work. At Marinette I found many sufferers severely burned, but doing well under the skillful treatment of Drs. JONES and BRUNCHSWEILLER, surgeons in charge, who kindly favored me in my work and with information, for which they will please accept my thanks. I left at this hospital $80 in money with the sufferers, which was received with hearts too full for utterance. They were much in need of bandages and hospital supplies.

VISIT TO PESHTIGO AND THE SUGAR BUSH.

O God! what a scene met my gaze on every side. Here came the crisis of the storm, here the fiery elements controlled by a tornado and a whirlwind, made war on human hopes, hearts, and life. The half has not been told, nor never can be.

The phenomena and results of this storm were mysteriously strange. In some places the forest trees lay in every imaginable position, while in others they were carried into winrows. They were mere sticks in the hands of a great power, slashing and whipping the earth, and then made fuel for the work of death. The fields, woods, barns, houses and even the "air," was on fire, while large balls of fire were revolving and bursting in every direction, igniting everything they came in contact with; and the whole of this devouring element was driven before a tornado at the rate of a mile a minute. There can be no doubt that the air, strongly charged with electricity, helped on the work of destruction and death. Mr. A. KIRBY says he saw large bodies or balls of fire in the air, and when they came in contact with anything, they would bound thirty or forty rods away. Others testify that they saw large clouds of fire burst into fragments, and in some instances great tongues of fire like lightning would issue from these dark clouds and light upon the buildings. Pennies were melted in the pockets of persons who were but little burned. A small bell upon an engine, and a new stove, both standing from twenty to forty feet from any building, were melted.

Near Mr. HILL's farm, in the Upper Bush, is an ox half burned up, while two rods from him was another, dead, but not even scorched. The barn of Mr. HILL was burned, full of hay and grain, also a fence ten feet off, yet a double wagon which stood between the fence and barn was not scorched, or even the appearance of fire upon it. This phenomena is true everywhere. Wherever the force of the storm swept along, it burned up and melted everything in its way. There was no escape. There is no wonder that so many burned, but that one is left to tell the fearful tale of that awful night of anguish, fire and death. Fourteen persons were burned but a few rods from Mr. HILL's house, and some thirty horses, thirty-five sheep, twenty hogs and several head of cattle. In the Lower Bush they found eighty persons dead on six acres, and one hundred within two miles in the Upper Bush. The loss of life is not less than five hundred in the Bush, and from three to five hundred at Peshtigo.

Many thought the "great day of His wrath" had come. And why should they not? If persons who visit the ruins since the fire are forced to think that God hid His face in wrath and sent forth His thunderbolts of destruction; nay, that He gave the very fiends of hell the right and power to shake the place and burn it up, what must have been the feelings of those who passed through the fiery ordeal?

The most of those that can are returning to their farms.

But they need aid at Peshtigo and in the Bush. Although three weeks had passed since the fire, yet they had no stoves, no axes, no bedding, no blankets, no provisions, (except as dealt out in rations,) and but very poor clothing (old.) But with the ample supplies that have been given, and are still coming in from millions of noble hearts, their wants will no doubt soon be supplied.

J. A. RICHARDS.

A DANGEROUS PREDICAMENT.

A Young Indian's Combat with a Hungry Bear in a Freight Car.

From the Toronto Express, Nov. 10.

The men on the mixed train going West yesterday morning had a pretty good-sized sensation just as the train arrived at Bothwell. As the noise of the wheels subsided, unusual and excited sounds were heard issuing from a "bonded car" which all along the passage from the Suspension Bridge had remained under lock and key attracting no especial notice from any one, as no one on the train seemed aware of its true contents. Gradually the noises grew louder and more excited. Scuffling was heard, accompanied by yells and imprecations from a human voice, and a series of low, fierce snarls and growls, as from an enraged and powerful animal; then a shuffling to and fro, and more excited but perfectly unintelligible exclamations. The men were at a loss what to make of all this, and marveled exceedingly. A crowd collected, and noises of the same character continued within. There appeared to be a terrible rumpus inside the car, which each moment grew more desperate and alarming. All at once a violent thumping against the door, and the voice of the man, which had by this time grown more coherent, but sounded faint and smothered, broke out in exclamatory appeals, "Brek door! brek door! Ingun get kill!" After which the struggle seemed to be renewed more furiously than ever, "Ingun" giving vent to short yells of pain and distress. No time was lost by the men outside, who proceeded at once to obey the call and break the lock. No sooner had the door been partially opened than out sprang a young Indian in a terribly excited state of mind, minus his hat, with his clothing hanging in shreds about his body, and displaying several bleeding wounds. He was well nigh exhausted, but did not stop running till he got behind the station-house in a place of safety, where he stood panting for breath for some minutes before any one of those who surrounded him could elicit any information from him as to the nature of the ordeal through which he had passed. That, however, was perfectly intelligible to those who witnessed his escape, for he had no sooner got clear than a large black bear came snuffling at the door, wanting to get out, too, and pursue his enemy. On seeing the men, however, and probably not caring to jump into the immediate presence of so many persons, Bruin recoiled and sneaked into a corner, from which he glared savagely at them. There were several other animals in the car, some of them in cages, and some securely fastened up with chains and ropes. Among them was a young cub belonging to the old bear, which at once took refuge behind her in the corner. There were also an antelope, a couple of monkeys, a wild kangaroo, some curious specimens of the feathered creation, and a box of "snaix," which remained comfortably coiled up in their blankets, either too tired or sleepy to take any part in the fuss. The collection, it appears, belonged to a traveling showman, who proposed to exhibit in a western town. The Indian boy, for he was scarcely out of his teens, although big and muscular, as soon as he could collect his ideas, and began to realize that he was safe and sound, related that he was employed by the proprietor at $8 a month to attend the animals in their travels as keeper; that he had been shut up with them in the car for nearly three days with nothing to eat but bread and turnips, and with only water to drink, that the old bear had become restive in the car while on the journey, probably from hunger and thirst. He thought every moment he would have to give in, and consent to be eaten up for breakfast by the she bear and her interesting offspring. Twice she got her arms around him, and would certainly have hugged him to death but for the strength which enabled him to throw her off. The young man was determined not to be "taken in" any more by the deceptions and allurements of side-show life, and then and there resolved to abandon a profession in which he discovered he had neither the talent nor education to shine very resplendently. "He tink me big fool!" says he; "Ingun only get eight dollars and a chance to get *ate* up into the bargain. No, no, my friends, that muchly too thin! Ugh! Not for Joseph—not if he knows it!"

The Court of Appeals.

From the Albany Times, Nov. 11.

All the Judges of the Court of Appeals are now in Albany except Judge ANDREWS, who has gone to Europe for a tour, in the hope that it may benefit his impaired health. The old Court usually held four terms during the year; the new Court commenced the term of 1872 on the third Tuesday of January and hold during the year, subject to taking such recesses, from time to time, as they may deem advisable. But on Monday next, the 13th inst., the Court, which has been enjoying a recess since the 15th of September, will reassemble at the Capitol, at 10 o'clock in the morning, to resume the calendar for 1871, and to hear such preferred causes as were ordered to be placed on the same. It is understood that the Court will remain in session until Dec. 23, with perhaps an occasional recess of a few days.

During the year 1871 450 causes have been decided, and about 230 causes still to be disposed of. Since the making of the calendar in 1871, there have been about 580 returns filed with the clerk, nearly all of which will be noticed for the calendar for the term of 1872. The clerk announces that to entitle causes to be placed upon the calendar for 1872, (the term of which commences on the third Tuesday of January next,) notices of argument, with proof or admission of service on the opposite party, must be filed with him on or before the 31st day of December next.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Seneca County has elected a Republican Assemblyman this year, for the first time in its history.

The new Virginia Legislature will meet on the first Monday in December, and can continue in session ninety days. It will serve for two years.

The Republicans of the Sixth District of Illinois have elected their candidate, HENRY SNAPP, to Congress by about 5,000 majority. He carried every county in the district.

Col. T. W. ALEXANDER, of Rome, has many Democratic supporters for Governor of Georgia. Judge HIRAM WARNER, of the Supreme Court of the State, is also urged for the position.

The Richmond *Dispatch* thinks the opposition to a paid fire department in New-Orleans springs solely from the fear that the firemen would be negroes if they were paid.

Two years ago there was 2,027 Democratic majority against Gov. AUSTIN in Ramsey County, Minn., in which is St. Paul. This year there is a majority of but thirty-two against him in that county.

The Democratic State Executive Committee of Georgia decided last week to call a State Convention to nominate a candidate for Governor, should the Election bill pass the Legislature.

The Boston *Traveller* invites JOHN QUINCY ADAMS to come back into the Republican Party, thinking he has never been quite at home with the Democracy, and that the bond of sympathy between him and the leaders of that party has always been a weak one.

Hon. EPHRAIM K. SMART, not long since a leading Democratic politician of Maine, who has served the State in Congress, and has been a candidate for Governor, was last week taken to the State Asylum of the Insane, afflicted with softening of the brain.

The Indiana Republican State Central Committee have chosen Col. JOHN W. FOSTER, of Evansville, as their Chairman. The Indianapolis *Journal* says that he is an intelligent, clear-headed man, of fine executive ability, unexceptionable character, and inspired with a full faith in the ability of the Republicans of Indiana to redeem the State.

Later returns show not only that GEORGE D. LAMONT, the regular Republican candidate, has been elected Justice of the Supreme Court for the Eighth Judicial District, but that he has over 7,000 majority; that he carried six of the eight counties in the district, and that he carried every election district in his own county, Niagara.

There seems to be a little unpleasantness among some of the so-called Republicans of Florida. The Chairman of the State Executive Committee has published a card repelling certain charges against the Committee, and alluding by name to one of the accusers, says: "As to ——, he is not only a worthless State officer, as ambitious as he is useless, but he has been and, I presume, now is an ally of the Democratic Party, and he is a natural born fool in addition. His twaddle is of no account."

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

Hon. CARL SCHURZ and Gen. BUTLER arrived in this City, yesterday, and are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

A large number of Italian citizens propose to give a banquet in honor of Gen. SIGEL's victory, to which he will be invited.

The Mozart Maennerchor celebrated its sixteenth anniversary by a concert and ball at the Casino in Houston-street, last evening.

The German dramatic society Aglaja gave an entertainment at Dramatic Hall, in Houston-street, last evening, which was a well patronized affair.

The son of Ex-Mayor HAVEMEYER has been appointed by the Emperor of Austria Consul-General for the Austro-Hungarian Empire in the City of New-York.

Deputy Marshal DOWLEY, who was so severely handled by rowdies on Monday night, and on whose account the notorious IRVING was arrested, is convalescing.

JOHN WARD, who was struck by an express train attached to the New-Haven Railroad Company, while walking on the track near Fifty-eighth-street, died yesterday at Bellevue Hospital.

CORNELIUS O'SULLIVAN, a commission broker, was arrested yesterday, on complaint of DANIEL NOONAN, for fraudulently obtaining a quantity of feathers, valued at $1,070. He was committed for trial.

At 3½ P. M. yesterday, a fire occurred in the store of ANDREW FREEBERT, No. 418 East Fifteenth-street, caused by letting a lighted herosene lamp fall. It was extinguished after causing a damage of $150. No insurance.

A meeting of the Germans of the Eighth Ward was held yesterday, at No. 100 Prince-street, and preliminary action was taken to form a permanent citizens' association, with a view to continuing the Reform movement.

At the Teutonia Assembly Rooms a meeting of German butchers was held yesterday afternoon, and action was taken to raise subscriptions in aid of their fellow craftsmen in Chicago, and a committee was appointed for that purpose.

GEO. ZIMMERMAN, aged thirty years, died yesterday, at Bellevue Hospital, from injuries received, about a month ago, by an engine girder falling on him while at work at the Third-avenue Depot. Coroner SCHIRMER will hold an inquest.

The members of the Eighty-fourth Regiment, in full uniform, attended divine service yesterday afternoon at Calvary Chapel, in East Twenty-third-street. Rev. Mr. WALKER, the rector, is chaplain of the regiment. He preached an eloquent sermon.

The regular meeting of La Societa Di Unione E Frattellanza Italiana was held at the Hotel Di Roma, last evening. Business of importance to Italian citizens was transacted, and some preparations for the Italian Ball, in January, were made.

The Hebrew Young Men's Literary and Benevolent Association gave an entertainment last evening in the large hall of the Cooper Union. Addresses were made by the President, Robert Strahl, Jr., Rev. Dr. A. Huebsch, Samuel D. Sewards, LL. D., Rev. Dr. A. Hahn, David Kisch and Joseph Dorenfeld.

The New-York Saengerbund, one of the leading German vocal organizations, celebrated its twenty-fourth anniversary at the Germania Assembly Rooms, last evening, which was a select affair. A rich programme was presented, which included a concert and ball.

Coroner KEENAN held an inquest, yesterday, on the body of Mrs. ELIZABETH LOWRY, who jumped from her window on Dec. 26, last, at No. 20 Lexington-avenue, the lower portion of her residence being on fire at the time. In falling she injured her spine, resulting in paralysis, which caused her death.

WM. A. GELLATLY, Chairman of the New-York Drug Exchange Relief Fund, for the benefit of the Chicago sufferers, has recently received a letter from Mr. J. H. REED, who has charge of the disbursement of the fund in the burnt City. Mr. REED states that he has paid out $7,200 in sums of from $10 to $300.

A Union Communion Service was held recently in Emanuel Church on Fifty-seventh-street, which was attended by clergymen from nearly every Protestant denomination in the City. A Baptist minister was present who said he was not going to hold aloof from those who loved his Lord and had been washed in the same blood by which his own sins had been cleansed away.

BROOKLYN.

The harness-store of E. DAILY, at No. 43 Atlantic-street, was damaged by fire to the extent of $350, at a late hour on Saturday night.

The House of Mrs. MUNDAY, at No. 263 Division-avenue, was entered by means of false keys on Saturday night, and robbed of $150 worth of clothing.

A circular was read in all the Catholic Churches yesterday, from Bishop LOUGHLIN, stating that a collection would be taken up next Sunday for the sufferers by the Chicago fire.

About 2 A. M. yesterday, the house of J. S. DAGGERT, at the corner of Bedford-avenue and Penn-street, was entered by thieves through the basement window, who carried off a gold watch and a quantity of silver ware, valued at $275.

LONG ISLAND.

Doxsee's Creek has been widened and deepened so that vessels drawing 6½ feet can float at low tide.

A company is being formed to build a factory at Valley Stream for the manufacture of India-rubber goods.

The body of an infant, evidently strangled was found in a rough box in Evergreen Cemetery on Saturday.

Three new savings banks are about being opened on the Island. One at College Point, one at Whitestone and one at Riverhead.

The members of the new Reform movement at Newtown have expelled a number of well-known politicians, who had joined the organization evidently to control it.

For the first time since the formation of the Republican Party every town in Suffolk County, Long Island, gave a majority for the Republican ticket, electing every county officer at the recent election.

On Saturday, about noon, a seaman named CHARLES EVANS, employed on the schooner *E. A. Edwards*, Capt. EDWARDS, fell from the mast-head to the deck, a distance of eighty feet, and was instantly killed.

The Farmers' Corporative Association of Jamaica, on account of the bad roads in Queens County, and the inefficient manner in which they are repaired by the Highway Commissioners, have resolved to appoint a committee to look into the matter, and commence action against the Commissioners.

An Irishman, who had been drinking in the saloons about Hunter's Point, fell into the creek and was drowned. He was about fifty years of age, five feet seven inches high, and plainly dressed. A few cents were found in his pocket, but nothing that would identify him. Coroner TEWKSBURY took charge of the body.

STATEN ISLAND.

Several civil suits are to be commenced in the Supreme Court today against the Staten Island Railroad Company for damages arising from the *Westfield* disaster.

Last year the Democratic vote in Richmond County for Member of Assembly was 2,467. This year it was 1,959. The Republican vote this year for Member of Assembly was 2,626—a majority of 667.

The steam-ship *Franklin* is detained by the Health officer at the upper Quarantine grounds with thirty cases of cholera on board. This afternoon the sick will all be transported on board of the Hospital receiving-ship.

NEW-JERSEY.

A Chinaman named JIN SING, a member of the Belleville Laundry, died of lung disease last Thursday, and was buried yesterday with Celestial rites.

The Newark *Evening Courier* was recently purchased by FRANCIS N. POTTER and J. C. SMITH, who have assumed charge of the same. Mr. POTTER succeeding Mr. F. F. PATTERSON as editor.

In Newark the Morocco Manufacturing establishment of JOHN REILLY, the shirt factory of GOBLE & WILLETS, the stable of JOHN SONALES, and part of the wool establishment of REILLY & MCCABE were burned on Saturday evening at different hours. The loss was $1,300.

[Advertisement.]

For next year's reading, why not try the *Illustrated Phrenological Journal?* It is adapted especially to the family circle, teaches self-culture, self-control, and how to train and educate children, how to treat the imbecile and insane, and discipline the criminal classes, what pursuit in life to follow, how to choose trusty partners in business, confidential clerks, and companions in wedlock. It describes public men, showing the relation of likeness to character, and how to "Read Faces at Sight." It indicates who are, and who are not rogues. In short, it is a Journal of Human Nature, devoted to the science of man. Only $3 a year. Clubbed with any $4 magazine at $6, by S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

Weekly Havana Markets.

HAVANA, Nov. 11.—SUGAR—Stock in warehouses at Havana and Matanzas, 114,975 boxes and 200 hhds.; exported during the week from Havana and Matanzas, 7,775 boxes, of which 7,200 were to the United States; market dull; Nos. 10 to 12 Dutch Standard, 9⅜@10 reals; Nos. 15 to 20 Dutch Standard, 11¼@13¾ reals; Molasses Sugar, 7@8 reals for Nos. 8 to 10; Muscovado Sugar, fair to good refining, 7¾@8¼ reals. BACON, $14@$14 87½ ℔ cwt. FLOUR in fair demand. TALLOW, $12 62½ ℔ quintal. HAMS—American Sugar-cured, $22@$24 ℔ quintal. LARD weak at $16 12½@$17 37½, in Kegs, $18 62½ in tins. POTATOES in fair demand. ONIONS quiet and weak. COAL-OIL in tins dull at 3¼ reals ℔ gallon. LUMBER—White Pine nominal at $39 25; Pitch Pine quiet and steady. SHOOKS—Box nominal; Hogshead irregular, quoted at 22@22½ reals. Empty Hogsheads dull at $2 75@$3. HOOPS—Long-shaved, $55 ℔ 1,000; Short-shaved, $40. FREIGHTS dull. EXCHANGE—On United States, 60 days, currency, 1¼@1½ discount; Short sight ¾ discount; do., 60 days, gold, 7@7½ premium; on London, 16@16½ premium; on Paris, 4 premium.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Wyoming	Nov. 15	N. Y.	Liverpool.
City of Washington	Nov. 16	N. Y.	Liverpool.
Franklin	Nov. 16	N. Y.	Stettin.
Europa	Nov. 18	N. Y.	Glasgow.
City of New-York	Nov. 18	N. Y.	Liverpool.
The Queen	Nov. 18	N. Y.	Liverpool.
Batavia	Nov. 18	N. Y.	Liverpool.
Washington	Nov. 18	N. Y.	Havre.

FOR HAVANA, ASPINWALL, &C.

Cleopatra	Nov. 14	N. Y.	Havana.
Henry Chauncey	Nov. 15	N. Y.	Aspinwall.
Missouri	Nov. 16	N. Y.	Havana.
Tybee	Nov. 18	N. Y.	San Domingo.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:00, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R.	5 A. M.; 1:30 P. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, via Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. and G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

Nov. 12.—*In steam-ship The Queen, from Liverpool.*—Mr. and Mrs. Kemp and family, (7,) Miss Morley, Miss Jugate, Thomas Muscott, Mr. Johnson, Mr. Goodner, Mr. and Mrs. Campbell, Mrs. and Mrs. McBride, Mr. Boist, Mr. Roberts, Miss Carr, George Sutton, Mrs. Kimpton and family, (4,) Miss Smith, Don Ignaco Martin, Don Jose, Senora Rameiry, Wm. Madden, Mr. and Mrs. James and child, Mr. Harward, Mr. Dobrofluff, Mr. Stoop, Mr. Nash, Mr. Lindsay, Mr. Halstead, Mr. Stevens, Mr. Baldry, Mr. and Mrs. Jacobs and family, (9,) E. A. Hall, Mr. Beatsa, Rev. Mr. McDevitt, Mr. and Mrs. Elliott, Mr. Towncain, Mr. Townroe, Miles McDonough, E. S. W. Pentreath, Miss Lillie Belmont, and 397 in the steerage.

Nov. 12—*In steam-ship Europa, from Glasgow.*—Miss M. Allan, Miss J. A. Clayton, W. Wallace, James Lindsay, D. Murray and lady, J. Sacke, J. Donaldson and family, S. Anderson, J. Taffert and wife, W. H. Clark, D. S. Crumb and lady, C. H. Williams and family, W. W. Ogden, W. McGowan, Miss M. E. Leagery, Rev. P. Gallagher, T. Cowan.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....6:44 | Sun sets......4:44 | Moon sets..5:42

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..8:12 | Gov. Island..9:01 | Hell Gate.10:23

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, Nov. 12.

Arrived.

Steam-ship City of Washington, (Br.,) Lochead, Liverpool Oct. 31 and Queenstown Nov. 1, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale. Nov. 1, at 7 A. M., off Bally Cotton, passed steam-ship Batavia, from Liverpool, for New-York; 2d, at 11:40 A. M., 250 miles W. of Fastnet, bark Electra, (Br.,) bound E.; same date, at 3:25 P. M., 292 miles W. of Fastnet, a Cunard bark-rigged steam-ship, bound E.; 8th, lat. 46 29, lon. 52 25, steam-ship, supposed City of Brooklyn, hence for Liverpool; same day, lat. 46 17, lon. 52 57, a Bremen steam-ship bound E.; 9th, lat. 43, lon. 60 28, a Cunard brig-rigged steam-ship, do.; same date, lat. 42 55, lon. 60 44, a Hamburg steam-ship, do.; 10th, lat. 41 43, lon. 64 33, a Cunard steam-ship, do.; 11th, lat. 41 38, lon. 64 59, a schooner-rigged steam-ship bound W.; 12th, at 4 A. M., 150 miles E. of Sandy Hook, steamship City of Paris, hence for Liverpool; same date, 1 P. M., 70 miles E. of Sandy Hook, three steamers bound E.

Steam-ship Bienville, Baker, New-Orleans Nov. 5, at 8 A. M., with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co. Nov. 7, 5½ A. M., 130 miles N. W. of Tortugas, passed steam-ship Victor, hence for New-Orleans; 8th, 12:20 P. M. off Carysfort Reef Light-house, exchanged signals with steam-ship City of Merida, hence for Havana; same day, 3½ P. M., steam-ship Yazoo, from Philadelphia, for do.

Steam-ship Europa, (Br.,) Campbell, Glasgow, via Moville Oct. 28, with mdse. and 355 passengers to Henderson Bros. Experienced westerly gales from lon. 40 W.; Nov. 12, 40 miles E. Fire Island, passed Anchor line steam-ship bound E.

Steam-ship E. C. Knight, Johnson, Georgetown, D. C., with mdse. and passengers to Geo. B. Merrick.

Steam-ship General Meade, Sampson, New-Orleans Nov. 4, and S. W. Pass 5th, with mdse. and passengers to F. Baker.

Steam-ship The Queen, (Br.,) Thomas, Liverpool Oct. 25, and Queenstown 26th, with mdse. and 457 passengers to F. W. J. Hurst.

Steam-ship George Cromwell, Clapp, New-Orleans Nov. 5, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co. Oct. 8, off Carysport, passed steam-ship City of Merida and a revenue cutter; off Hillsboro, steam-ship Juniata, from Philadelphia, for New-Orleans, and twenty miles S. of Jupiter steam-ship George Washington, hence for New-Orleans.

Steam-ship Fanita, Doane, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Acushnet, Rector, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Brig Spring Bird, (of Canning, N. S.,) Thomas, Maracaibo 20 ds., with coffee to Schmilinsky, Lotz & Co.—vessel to Peniston & Co. Left in port brig W. A. Haney, ldg. for New-York; schr. Impulse, do. for do.

Brig St. Clement, (Dan.,) Schmidt, Malaga 49 ds., with fruit to Funch, Edye & Co.

Brig Myrtle, (of St. John's N. F.,) Graham, Labrador 21 ds., with fish to R. P. Currie.

Schr. Helen A. Bowen, (of Bangor,) Alexander, Demerara 21 ds., with sugar and hides to Harvey Barnes—vessel to H. W. Loud & Co.

Schr. B. G. Welden, Finnemore, Baltimore, for Boston.

Schr. B. H. Irons, Irons, Philadelphia, for Boston.

Schr. F. W. Johnson, Marts, Philadelphia, for Wareham.

Schr. White Rock, Wilson, Port Johnson, for New-Haven.

Schr. Maria Fleming, Williams, Port Johnson, for New-Haven.

Schr. Wm. Deming, Rankin, Port Johnson, for New-Haven.

Schr. Native, Dehart, Port Johnson, for New-Haven.

Schr. Defiance, Hall, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. John Lancaster, Williams, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Kate Scranton, Palmer, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. W. H. Tiero, Gifford, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. D. A. Berry, Walters, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. M. A. Predmore, Hart, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Ann Eliza, Caswell, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Empire, Baker, New-London, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Elizabeth B. Hogan, Newport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Benj. Strong, Taylor, Newport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Thos. Cahill, Hallock, Port Johnson, for New-Haven.

Schr. Benj. English, Kelly, Port Johnson, for Norwich.

Schr. D. C. Forrester, Allen, Port Johnson, for Providence.

Schr. Franklin, Hulse, Port Johnson, for Providence.

Schr. M. L. Hall, Lawrence, Port Johnson, for Portland.

Schr. J. H. Coffee, Rankin, Port Johnson, for Portland.

Schr. J. Raymond, Latham, Port Johnson, for Portland.

Schr. Governor Burton, Long, Port Johnson, for Boston.

Schr. Fairwind, Bowman, Port Johnson, for New-Bedford.

Schr. C. Lovering, Hathaway, Elizabethport, for Taunton.

Schr. Lady Jane, Evans, Elizabethport, for Taunton.

Schr. Phil Sheridan, Murphy, Elizabethport, for Fall River.

Schr. A. Vancleaf, Carter, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Isabella, James, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. George Hotchkiss, Rackett, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Ruth Halsey, Asbey, Elizabethport, for New-London.

Schr. Fred Hall, Pelton, Elizabethport, for Portland.

Schr. Judge Buyon, Lewis, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. T. C. Lyman, Hill, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Judge Low, Fales, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Sarah Mills, Dayton, Greenpoint, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Charger, White, New-Bedford, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Jas. H. Deputy, Sturges, New-Bedford, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Flight, Chase, New-Bedford, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Alcora, McCowen, Machias, with lumber to order.

Schr. T. P. Abel, Fowler, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Expedite, Racket, Port Johnson, for Portland.

Schr. Justice, Briggs, Newport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Venus, Nickerson, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Clara, Adams, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Citizen, Upton, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Gem, Thomas, Port Johnson, for Boston.

Schr. Copia, West, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. David Nelson, Ferris, Portchester.

Schr. H. A. Taber, Boman, New-Bedford.

Schr. S. C. Hart, Kelly, New-Bedford.

Schr. Blackstone, Wixon, Providence.

Schr. Nellie Doe, Hale, Providence.

Schr. Gipsey, Davis, Greenport.

Schr. Emilie Bell, Kelly, East Falmouth.

Schr. Elm City, Kidder, Bridgeport.

Schr. Sarah Loverne, Averill, Branford.

Schr. Edward Wooten, Young, Bridgeport.

Schr. M. L. Wedmore, Terry, New-Haven.

Schr. Mary, Haskell, New-Haven.

Schr. Julia Tate, Tate, Bridgeport.

Schr. E. T. Smith, Baker, New-Bedford.

Schr. Willie Harris, ——, Calais, with lumber.

Schr. Mail, Meade, Greenwich.

WIND—Sunset, fresh, N. W. clear.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 12.—Arr. steamers Glaucus and Neptune, from New-York.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 12.—Arr. steamers South Carolina, from New-York; Gulf Stream, from Philadelphia; barks Devonshire, from Philadelphia; Agra, from Boston; Matilda Hilyard, from Boston; Grassmore, from St. Stephens, N. S.; brig Ysabellita, from Cienfuegos; schr. Mary, from Belfast, Me., and Henry Allen, from Baltimore.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Nov. 12.—Arr. ship Europa, from Valencia; barks Alexandro, from Havana; Aurora, from Portsmouth, N. H.; brig Neuvita, from Havana; Schrs. M. B. Bramhall and Hattie, from New-York, and Ida Burgess, from Providence. Cld. bark Montreal, for Liverpool.

Spoken.

Nov. 10, lat. 40 50, lon. 67, schr. Lothair, for Halifax. (By pilot-boat F. Perkins, No. 13.)

BALL, BLACK & CO.,

Nos. 565 and 567 Broadway.

NEW DESIGNS IN

SILVER-WARE

OF

Their Own Manufacture

FOR

WEDDING PRESENTS.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 135 Broadway,

Branch Office, No. 586 6th-av.

The Officers and Directors invite the attention of the public to the following Certificate of the Superintendent of the Insurance Department, showing the condition of the Company on the 1st November, 1871.

CHAS. J. MARTIN, Pres.

J. H. WASHBURN, Sec.

INSURANCE DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 10, 1871.

Having, at the request of the officers, made an examination of the affairs of the Home Insurance Company, of New-York, I find that that Company had, on the 1st day of November, 1871, of well-invested and available assets,

$4,813,560 94.

LIABILITIES WERE:

Chicago Losses, deducting amount reinsured	$2,139,213 00
Other Liabilities	291,326 79
	$2,430,539 79
Amount required to reinsure all 'Outstanding Risks	1,375,000 00
	$3,805,539 79

Amount of Assets over all Liabilities, except capital,

$1,008,021 15.

The Capital Stock of the Company is

$2,500,000.

THE OFFICERS HAVE THIS DAY BEEN DIRECTED TO REQUIRE THE STOCKHOLDERS TO PAY UP THE DEFICIENCY, OR SIXTY PER CENT. OF SAID CAPITAL STOCK WITHIN FORTY DAYS.

THE PRESENT ASSETS AND THE PROSPECT OF A SPEEDY REPAIRMENT OF THE CAPITAL STOCK OF THE COMPANY ARE QUITE SUFFICIENT, IN THE OPINION OF THE SUPERINTENDENT, TO JUSTIFY THE CONTINUANCE OF PUBLIC CONFIDENCE.

GEO. W. MILLER, Superintendent.

BUY YOUR FALL AND WINTER

CLOTHING

OF

J. M. VARIAN & SON,

NOS. 70 AND 72 BOWERY, NEAR CANAL-ST.

SAFES MARVIN & CO'S ARE THE BEST 265 BROADWAY.

1,003 GIFTS—TICKETS $5 EACH, in the grand distribution in aid of the New-York Foundling Asylum and the Washington, D. C., Soldiers' and Sailors' Home. For sale by JOSEPH BATES & CO., No. 25 Wall-st., New-York.

THOS. R. AGNEW, NO. 260 GREENWICH-ST.—Choice Groceries, Teas, Flour, Fish &c., wholesale and retail. One price, cash only.

BEST ENGLISH TABLE CUTLERY

TIFFANY & CO.,

UNION-SQUARE,

OFFER A FINE ASSORTMENT, WITH IVORY, PEARL, SILVER AND SILVER-PLATED HANDLES.

LINEN Hankerchiefs,

MERINO AND SILK Under-Wear,

Hosiery, Gloves,

Shirts, Collars,

Cuffs, Drawers,

Robes de Chambre,

House Coats,

WITH THE LATEST NOVELTIES IN

Elegant Neck Wear

FROM

LONDON, PARIS,

AND OUR OWN

WORKROOMS.

Union Adams & Co.,

NO. 637 BROADWAY.

FURNITURE!

CURTAIN GOODS!

FURNITURE COVERINGS!

(NEW STYLES.)

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS

HAVING

Greatly Reduced the Prices

of their Goods, invite inspection from Buyers.

657 & 659 BROADWAY,

OPPOSITE BOND-ST.

THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY

OF NEW-YORK.

NO. 66 WALL-ST.

CHARTERED IN 1825.

CASH CAPITAL

$500,000.

Insures against loss and damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

SAMUEL T. SKIDMORE, President.

HENRY A. OAKLEY, Vice-President.

THEODORE KEELER, Secretary.

W. B. SKIDMORE, Assistant Sec.

BUFFALO ROBES,

WOLF ROBES, CARRIAGE ROBES,

SLEIGH ROBES,

Lap Robes, Horse Blankets.

The largest collection in the country, for sale by

SAMUEL SHETHAR & CO.,

No. 548 Broadway, New-York.

FRENCH CLOCKS,

BRONZES,

AND

MUSICAL BOXES.

ALEX. M. HAYS & CO.,

23 Maiden-lane, N. Y.

Branch Store, 15th-st. and Union-Square.

Entrance on 15th-st.

"ON TIME!"—BY ORDERING AT ONCE you may get the worth of $16 for $5—namely, a year's subscription to the CHRISTIAN UNION and to the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, each $3, and the beautiful new chromos, "Wide Awake" and "Fast Asleep," $10—all for $5. Address S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York. All magazines supplied.